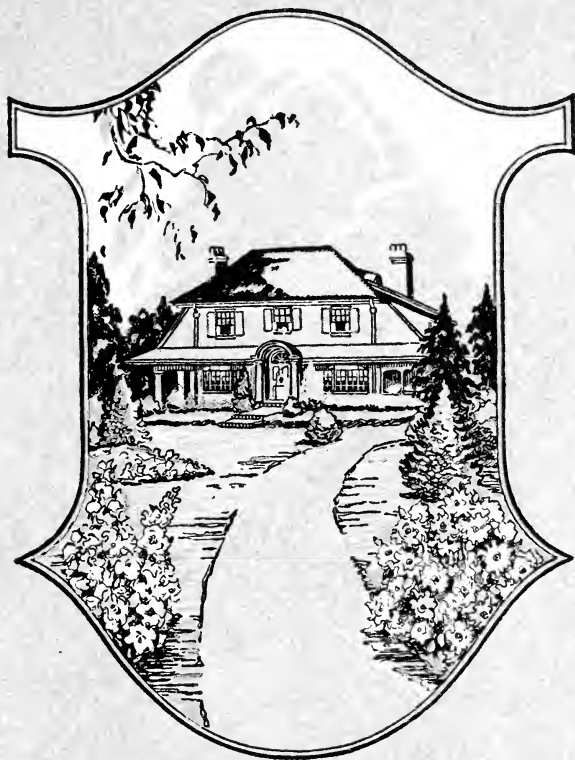


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U. S. Department of Agriculture

HOOPES BRO. & THOMAS COMPANY



The West Chester Nurseries
WEST CHESTER, PA.

Established 1853

Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Company



Established 1853



The West Chester Nurseries

WEST CHESTER, PA.



PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
222-225 Stephen Girard Building
21 South Twelfth Street

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HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS COMPANY
WEST CHESTER, PA.

Preliminary Remarks

OVER SEVENTY YEARS, with their successes and failures, have elapsed since our business began by the erection of one small greenhouse with about one acre of ground. Today, after the lapse of over half a century, with 15,000 feet of glass and 600 acres of land, we feel that our efforts to supply the best nursery stock that can be grown have not been in vain. With the experience gained throughout this long period, by improved systems of cultivation and an earnest desire to merit the confidence of our customers, we trust to be favored with the influence and patronage of our friends in the future as in the past.

Starting out with the intention and belief that every tree and plant sold should be true to name and of the best quality, as far as human skill can make it, we confidently believe this course has been the mainspring of our success, and of the confidence reposed in us by thousands of planters in every section of the country.

All fruits and ornamental plants when first introduced, provided they show merit, are at once procured and thoroughly tested before sending out to our customers. In cases where it is not possible to make a personal test we are careful to ascertain the reputation of the introducer in every instance, so that we may rely upon his statements, until such time as we are able to grow sufficient quantities for dissemination.

Our Nurseries are located in the immediate vicinity of West Chester, Pa., partly on ground that has been in the direct Hoopes line since 1683; twenty miles west of Philadelphia, and with which we have nearly hourly communication by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Our Office is directly adjoining Biddle Street station (West Chester), and is ten minutes' walk from the main station, in West Chester. A trolley car leaves Sixty-ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, every thirty minutes for West Chester. Notify conductor to stop at Penn street.

West Chester is the hub of good roads leading in every direction as follows: You will find a good state road from the Lincoln Highway at Paoli to West Chester, nine miles; direct from Philadelphia by the West Chester Pike, twenty miles; from Chester via Media; from Wilmington by direct pike to West Chester; from Baltimore by state roads via Oxford, etc.; from Lancaster via the Lincoln Highway; from Reading via Pottstown and the new state road to West Chester.

Our Large and Commodious Packing-houses, covering several acres of ground, enable us to do all of our grading, assorting, and packing work strictly under cover, so that our stock is not exposed to the sun or the wind. A Pennsylvania Railroad siding runs directly into our packing-houses, thus giving us the most improved and perfect packing and shipping facilities.

The Shipping Season begins in March or April in the spring and October in the autumn. The exact date depends upon the weather conditions at the nurseries. Our stock is dug and shipped as early in the season as practicable for the best results, and even though vegetation may be somewhat advanced in certain localities when the goods are received, the stock being dormant when shipped, can be planted without risk and will give entire satisfaction. Within a reasonable distance, the majority of our stock will be delivered by motor truck.

Exceptional Care is taken in digging trees and plants to prevent unnecessary mutilation of the roots, which are the vital organs of the vegetable world.

Accurate Grading of all stock receives strict attention, so that our customers may rely upon receiving the sizes ordered; at the same time, we beg our customers not to overlook the fact that different varieties have different habits of growth; some of the choicest varieties of fruits and ornamentals are frequently light growers in the nursery. Our desire always is to give the best of each class or variety.

Salesmen. We have in our employ a large number of highly trained salesmen. Many of them have been with us for nearly twenty-five years and annually visit the same territories in which their first sales were made, which speaks well not only for their own high character, but also for the goods they sell. Being practical tree men, they will be glad to advise you with your planting plans.

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any nursery stock, seeds or bulbs we sell, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS COMPANY
West Chester, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
Stephen Girard Building

Part I. Fruit Department

APPLES

Taking into consideration its hardness, productiveness and general commercial value, the Apple stands at the head of our list of fruits. In selecting the most important varieties for cultivation, it has been our constant aim to secure only those of standard excellence, and in no instance to recommend a novelty without ascertaining its history from a reliable source. Although a few of the kinds herein enumerated are almost universally popular everywhere, others are not satisfactory except in certain favored localities. We have divided the list of varieties into sections, according to their ripening season. This is intended for the latitude of the middle states, consequently those residing further north or south should make due allowance for their respective locations.

Section I—Summer Apples

Astrachan Red. Rather large; red, with a distinct bloom; flesh white, crisp, juicy, acid. Vigorous and productive. July.

Carolina Red June. Medium size; red; white flesh, juicy, subacid, good bearer. July.

Cornell's Fancy. Medium size; yellow, striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasantly subacid. Productive and a vigorous grower. Aug.

Early Colton. Medium to large; whitish yellow, tinted with red; quality excellent. First to middle of July.

Early Harvest. Very productive. Medium size; straw-color; flesh white, juicy, crisp and tender, with a rich subacid flavor. July.

Early Ripe. Medium; pale yellow, with a few gray dots; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; very productive. July.

Early Strawberry. Medium; striped with red; tender, sprightly subacid. Aug.

Golden Sweet. Rather large; pale straw-color; sweet, tender, rich and excellent. Very productive. Aug. and Sept.

Summer Pearmain. Medium, red, streaked with yellow; flesh yellow, especially tender, subacid, rich flavor. Aug. and Sept.

Summer Rambo. Large; green, striped with red on the sunny side; pleasant, sprightly subacid and good. Early in Sept.

Sweet Bough. *Large Yellow Bough.* Rather large; pale greenish yellow, flesh white, tender, very sweet, and of agreeable flavor. Aug.

Williams Early Red. Medium; color dull red; fine quality; tree a poor grower. July.

Yellow Transparent. Medium; color changing from white to clear yellow; flesh tender, subacid, very good. Hardy and bears early. First of July.

Section II—Autumn Apples

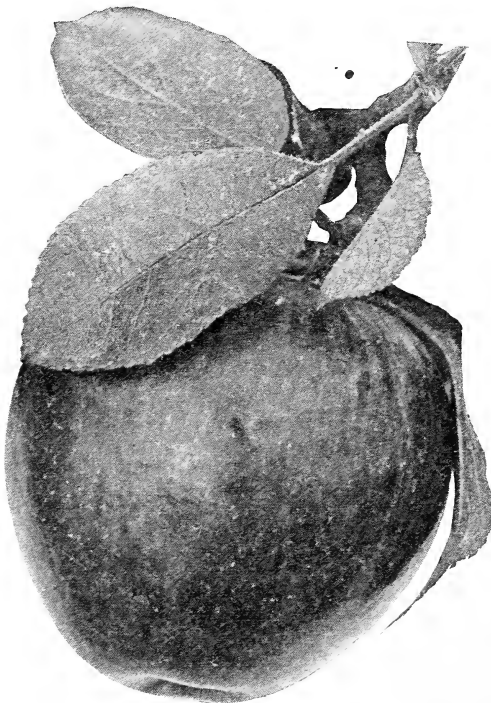
Autumn Strawberry. Medium size; whitish, striped with red; flesh yellowish, juicy, tender, subacid flavor. Sept. and Oct.

Duchess of Oldenburgh. Medium size; yellow, streaked with red; juicy. Bears abundant crops. Sept.

Fall Pippin. Very large; rich golden yellow; flesh white, tender. Oct. and Nov.

Gravenstein. Large; rich yellow with splashes and stripes of bright red; flesh juicy, tender, subacid, fine flavor. Sept. and Oct.

Jefferis. Medium; yellow splashed and striped with red; flesh white, tender, rich and juicy. Aug. and Sept.



Polly Apple—Page 6

Autumn Apples—Continued

Maiden's Blush. Rather large; pale yellow, with a bright crimson cheek and a fine waxy appearance; flesh white, tender, pleasant subacid. Aug. and Sept.

Ohio Nonpareil. Large; yellow, marked with red; flesh yellowish white, tender, rich subacid, very good. Oct.

Rambo. Medium size; yellowish white, striped with dull red; tender, rich and fine flavored. Oct. to Dec.

Strode's Birmingham. Medium, smooth, rich yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, with a sprightly subacid flavor. Productive. Sept.

Wolf River. Large, greenish yellow, striped with red. Oct.

Section III—Winter Apples

Albamarle Pippin. *Yellow Newtown Pippin.* Medium; yellow, with a bright red cheek; crisp, firm, juicy, with a rich, high flavor. Tree of slow growth. Dec. to May.

Baldwin. Large; yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, with a rich, high flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. Dec. to March.

Bellefleur. *Yellow Bellflower.* Large; pale yellow, with an occasional red cheek; crisp, juicy, tender, with a sprightly subacid flavor. Dec. to Feb.

Ben Davis. Large; yellow, striped with red; flesh whitish, subacid. A profitable market variety. Dec. to March.

Delaware Winter. Large; red, juicy, firm, subacid and sprightly aromatic. An early and annual bearer and a long keeper. Jan. to May.

Delicious. Fruit large, long, tapering and unevenly shaped; color, dark red or crimson; flesh tender with a rich, highly flavored juice. It has a very fragrant aroma. Nov. to Jan.

Dominie. Medium, bright greenish yellow, with stripes and splashes of bright red; flesh white, pleasant flavor. Dec. to March.

Fallwater. Large; yellowish green shaded with dull red; flesh greenish white, crisp, juicy, tender. Nov. to Feb.

Greening, Rhode Island. Large; dark green, flesh yellow, tender, rich and juicy, with an aromatic flavor. Nov. to Feb.

Grimes' Golden. Greatly prized as a hardy variety, producing annual crops.

Medium; rich golden yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, crisp, rich, sprightly subacid, with a fine aroma. Dec. to Feb.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Large; yellowish ground with stripes and spots of red; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweetish and rich. Nov. to Jan.

Jonathan. A beautiful native fruit of undoubted excellence. Medium; smooth, light yellow, almost covered with red stripes and deep red in the sun; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a mild vinous flavor. Nov. to March.

King of Tompkins County. Large; yellow, striped and shaded with crimson; flesh yellow, tender, juicy. Vigorous and productive. Dec. to March.

Lankford's Seedling. Medium; yellow, striped with red; flesh firm, juicy, subacid. Jan. to May.

McIntosh Red. Large; skin yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh white, tender and juicy. Tree very hardy. Nov. to Feb.

Newtown Pippin. *Green Newtown Pippin.* Medium; dull green; flesh greenish white, juicy, crisp, with a fine aroma and delicious flavor. Dec. to May.

Northern Spy. Large; pale yellow; covered with stripes of purplish red in the sun; flesh white, tender, fine-grained, slightly subacid, with delicious flavor. Dec. to June.



Stayman Winesap Apple—Page 6



HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS COMPANY

Winter Apples—Continued

Nottingham Brown. Large, red; flesh white, juicy, good. Tree a poor grower. Dec. to Feb.

Paragon. *Mammoth Black Twig.* A seedling of Winesap, resembling its parent, but superior. Large; deep red; flesh yellowish, crisp, firm, with a pleasant flavor. A strong grower and an early and abundant bearer. Dec. to April.

Polly. A new and very promising Apple introduced by us, which we highly recommend. Medium to large, oblong-conical; pale greenish yellow, with streaks of red and deep red or carmine in the sun; juicy, rich and excellent. Jan. to March.

Roman Stem. Below medium; whitish yellow, with a blush; tender, juicy, with a rich, pleasant, musky flavor. Vigorous and productive. Nov. to March.

Rome Beauty. A profitable market variety. Large; yellow, striped with red; flesh yellowish, juicy, tender, sprightly subacid. A late bloomer. Dec. to Feb.

Russet, American Golden. *Sheep Nose.* Below medium; dull yellow, almost covered with russet; juicy, tender, with a rich spicy flavor. Dec. to March.

Russet, Golden. Medium; golden russet; rich, tender, mild subacid. Jan. to April.

Smith's Cider. Medium; yellow, shaded and striped with red; crisp, juicy, tender and mild subacid. Tree vigorous and productive. Dec. to March.

Smokehouse. A popular old variety. Above medium; yellow, shaded and striped, with red; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, rich and subacid. A rather crooked grower but productive. Sept. to Feb.

Stark. A long keeper and profitable market fruit. Large; greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; juicy, mild and subacid. Vigorous and productive. Jan. to May.

Stayman Winesap. Medium to large; bright red; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, with a rich delicious flavor. Tree very vigorous. The most profitable winter Apple for the middle states. Dec. to May.

Sutton Beauty. Medium; yellow, shaded and striped with crimson; juicy, tender, crisp and pleasant subacid. Nov. to Feb.

Twenty-Ounce. Very large; greenish yellow, striped with deep red; flesh sprightly subacid; good. Oct. to Jan.



Two-Year Apple Block



Winter Apples—Continued

Wagener. Medium to large; yellow shaded and marked with red; tender, aromatic, mild subacid. Nov. to Feb.

Wealthy. Medium; yellow, shaded and striped with rich, deep, crimson in the sun; juicy, vinous subacid. Tree vigorous. Dec. to Feb.

Winesap. Medium; smooth, dark red; crisp, firm, with a rich, high flavor. An early and productive bearer. Profitable for market. Nov. to May.

Winter Banana. Fruit large, pale yellow, with a pinkish-red blush; juicy and aromatic. Dec.

Winter Sweet Paradise. Quite large; dull green with a brownish blush; juicy, sweet. Nov. to March.

York Imperial. *Johnson's Fine Winter.* Highly esteemed in Pennsylvania, where extensively planted. A profitable market variety. Medium to large; whitish shaded with crimson; juicy, firm, crisp and pleasantly subacid. Tree very productive. Nov. to Feb.

Section IV—Crab Apples

Hyslop. Large, in clusters; dark rich red, covered with a thick blue bloom; subacid. Excellent for cooking purposes and for converting into cider. Oct.

Large Red. *Red Siberian Crab.* Brilliant red on a pale yellow ground; flesh acid and greatly esteemed for preserves and jellies. Tree rather small.

Large Yellow. *Yellow Siberian Crab.* Pale yellow; flesh similar to the preceding, and of equal use for preserving purposes. The tree is exceedingly ornamental when full of fruit.

Montreal Beauty. Large; bright yellow, mostly covered with bright rich red; firm, rich and acid. This is one of the most beautiful of Crabs. Sept. to Oct.

Transcendent. Medium; golden yellow, with a crimson cheek and a delicate white bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, with pleasant subacid flavor. Sept.

Whitney's No. 20. Large, striped or almost red when fully ripe; very juicy, subacid. Excellent for eating and canning, as well as for cider. Vigorous. Aug.

PEARS

Whether for market or home consumption, this fruit is highly esteemed for its excellent quality and generally attractive appearance. They will not stand neglect so readily as the apple, but will abundantly repay the orchardist for all the extra care and attention required. Although preferring a strong loam, Pears may be profitably grown on any character of soil not too dry, nor yet retentive of water.

Standard Pears, or those grown on Pear roots, are decidedly preferable for general cultivation, but when several varieties are desired in a small area of ground, Dwarf Pears worked on quince roots are admissible. Varieties in the following list that are best suited for the quince stock are marked Q.

Section I—Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large, clear, yellow, with mostly a pale blush on sunny side; fine-grained, juicy, sweet and of highly aromatic flavor. A profitable market variety. Regular and abundant bearer. Sept.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; skin thin, pale yellow, with crimson blush; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy, rich and sweet. Aug. and Sept. Q.

Koonce. Medium; yellow, with bright carmine cheek; quality good. July.

Manning's Elizabeth. Small; bright yellow, with handsome red cheek; juicy, melting, sweet and of pleasant flavor. Aug.

Wilder's Early. Small to medium, pale yellow ground, with shading of brownish carmine; yellow, fine-grained, tender, with a sprightly subacid flavor. Aug.

Section II—Autumn Pears

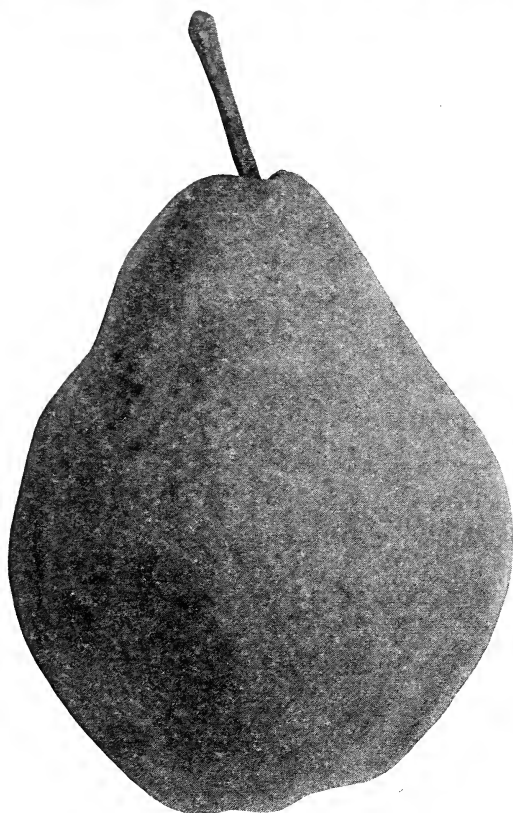
Beurre d'Anjou. One of the most popular and reliable of its season. Large; dull yellowish green, sometimes with a dull reddish cheek; juicy, melting, with a brisk perfumed flavor. Oct. to Dec. Q.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; dull greenish yellow, with russet markings; very juicy, buttery, with a rich, excellent flavor. Tree a strong grower. Oct. Q.

Flemish Beauty. Large; pale yellow, with a red cheek; juicy, melting, sweet and rich. Last of Sept.

Howell. Above medium; pale yellow; bright red cheek; russet dots; melting, juicy; with brisk vinous flavor. Sept. and Oct.

Kieffer. Large; golden yellow, with patches of russet; juicy, sweet and good. Unsurpassed for canning. Very productive. Oct. and Nov.



Kieffer Pear—Page 7

Autumn Pears—Continued

Le Conte. Large; smooth, pale yellow, quality good, juicy and pleasant. A prolific bearer. Oct.

Pottstown. Medium; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh fine-grained, juicy, with a delicious flavor. An abundant bearer. Ripens last of September. A good keeper.

Rossney. A new variety, highly recommended. Medium; creamy yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh tender, rich, sugary, fine-grained and melting. Sept. and Oct.

Rutter. Native of West Chester, Pa. Medium; greenish yellow, sprinkled and marked with russet; juicy, melting and vinous. Good grower and bearer. Oct. and Nov. See illustration.

Seckel. Fruit of the highest excellence. Small; yellowish russet, with a red cheek; very juicy, melting, with a delicious, rich, spicy flavor. Tree hardy, a regular and abundant bearer. Aug. to Oct. Q.

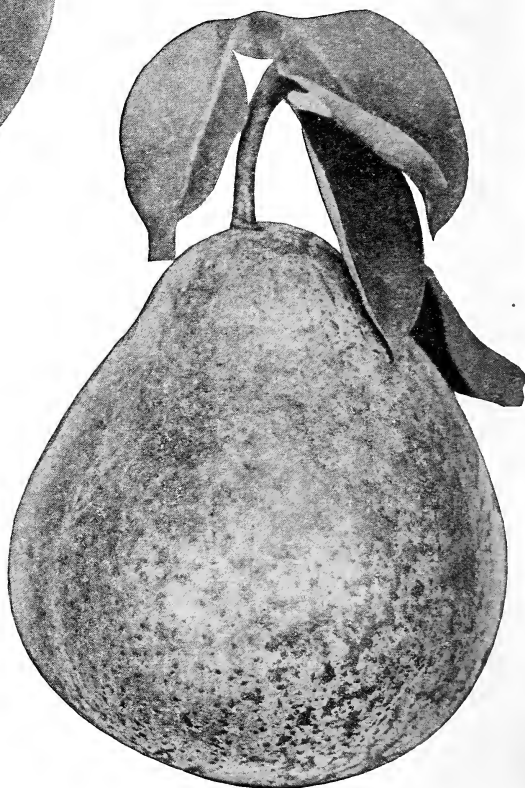
Sheldon. Medium; greenish yellow, covered with russet; juicy, sweet, rich and aromatic. Tree hardy; a good bearer. Oct.

Vermont Beauty. Medium; yellow, bright red cheek spotted with russet; melting, juicy, rich and aromatic. Oct.

Worden-Seckel. Medium, buttery, juicy and fine-grained, with the rich, spicy flavor of the Seckel. Tree a poor grower. Oct. to Dec.

Section III—Winter Pears

Lawrence. Unsurpassed as an early winter Pear. Medium; lemon-yellow, marked with russet; melting, very juicy, sweet and aromatic. Dec.



Rutter Pear

PEACHES



Peach Orchard of our Trees Three Years Old; 410 Trees. Average $5\frac{3}{4}$ Baskets to a Tree

The Peach is unquestionably one of the most popular fruits for orchard culture, and when in perfection the most delicious for home use, and with proper culture is easily grown. The soil, climate and general conditions in our nurseries are ideal for Peach growing, combining all the elements for producing strong, healthy trees; hence since the establishment of our business we have devoted much time and a large area to the raising of Peach trees for the needs of large orchardists, as well as small planters everywhere.

In former years the great Peach belt was considered to lie in Delaware, Maryland and southern latitudes but in later years many northern orchardists have found it the most profitable fruit they grow provided they obtain a good healthy tree with well-ripened wood, like those we produce on our selected soil. We have many testimonials from our customers in the state and farther north who have been planting our Peach trees for many years, and they say they owe their success to the health and productiveness of our trees.

Belle of Georgia. A full sister of Elberta, both originating the same year. It has proven extremely hardy and a sure bearer. Skin rich creamy white, with a bright red cheek on sunny side; quality delicious. Last of Aug.

Captain Ede. Ripens a few days before Elberta; early and enormous bearer; fruit uniform size; color, lemon-yellow with red cheek; perfect freestone; quality good. Fine for canning. Last of Aug.

Carman. Large; yellowish-white with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, with a pleasant flavor. Early in Aug.

Chair's Choice. Large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality. A strong grower and bears well; fruits early. Middle of Sept.

Champion. One of the hardest and most reliable varieties. Very large; creamy

white, with a bright red cheek; flesh creamy white, firm, sweet and delicious. Tree vigorous and very productive. Middle of Aug.

Chinese Cling. Large; creamy white, shaded with red; flesh white, juicy, melting. First of Sept.

Crawford's Early. Large; yellow with a showy red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and melting, with a sweet, rich flavor. Middle of Aug.

Crawford's Late. One of the finest and most esteemed Peaches for all uses. Large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh deep yellow, melting, juicy, rich and delicious. One of the most profitable market varieties. Sept.

Elberta. An unusually popular and very handsome Peach. Very large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and of delicious flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. Last of Aug.



HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS COMPANY

Peaches—Continued

Fitzgerald. Hardy and handsome in appearance. Large; yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, subacid, juicy and agreeable. Middle of Aug.

Foster. Large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh very juicy, slightly subacid, rich and agreeable. First of Aug.

Fox's Seedling. Large; white, with a red cheek; flesh sweet, juicy and excellent. Middle to last of Sept.

Globe. Very large; yellow, with a red blush; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich. Last of Sept.

Greensboro. The best of our early peaches; large; yellow, with a bright red covering; flesh white, very juicy. Middle to last of July.

Heath Cling. The most satisfactory clingstone. Very large; creamy white, with

a faint blush; flesh greenish white, tender, juicy, melting. Oct.

Heath Free. Very large; pale greenish white, with red cheek; flesh greenish white, melting, juicy and pleasant flavor. Middle of Sept.

Hiley. Fruit large, more highly colored than the Belle, which it resembles. As beautiful and as good as Mountain Rose and a week earlier; flesh white, sweet and delicious. Middle of Aug.

Iron Mountain. Large; pure white skin; flesh white to the stone, solid, juicy, sweet and excellent. Last of Sept. or first of Oct.

J. H. Hale. A new variety that has been much advertised. Fruit large, yellow flesh, firm, making it a fine shipper; juicy, rich and of good flavor; more highly colored than Elberta. Middle to last of Aug.

Lemon Cling. Large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, with a rich, subacid flavor. Last of Sept.

L'Thorn Miller. Introduced by us. A variety of great promise, originated in Philadelphia. The best late Peach we know. Large, roundish; nearly covered with red when ripe; fine flavor; very juicy and sweet; flesh white and free from the stone. First of Oct.

Matthew's Beauty. A cross between Elberta and Smock. Fruit large; skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, firm and excellent flavor. Middle of Sept.

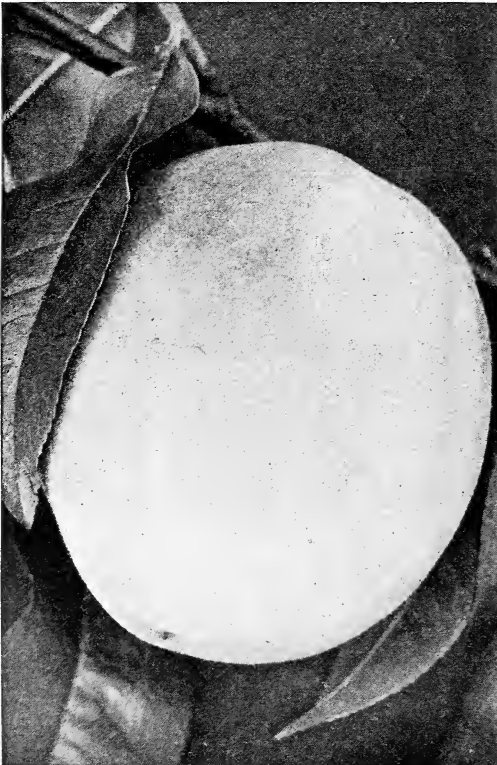
Mayflower. Red all over, making it a very valuable variety for market; flesh white. First of July.

Morris White. Medium; creamy white, flesh white, juicy, sweet, rich. Middle of Sept.

Mountain Rose. Medium; nearly covered with red; flesh white, juicy, sweet and somewhat vinous. Vigorous and productive. Middle of Aug.

Oldmixon. One of the most profitable market varieties. Large; pale yellowish white, with deep red cheek and marblings; flesh white, tender, sugary and of vinous flavor. Last of Aug.

Reeves' Favorite. Large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, juicy, vinous, with a pleasant flavor. Middle of Sept.



Belle of Georgia Peach—Page 9

Peaches—Continued

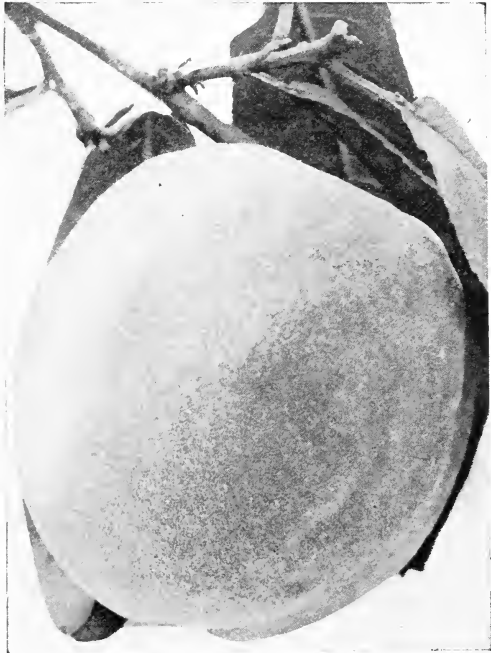
Rochester. In several respects a marked improvement on Early Crawford, ripening a few days before that variety. Fruit large yellow, covered with mottled red; flesh yellow, stained with red at the pit; juicy, rich, and up to the Crawford standard. Very productive. First to middle of Aug.

Salway. Large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh deep yellow, melting, juicy, rich and of fine flavor. First of Oct.

Smock. *Beer's Smock.* One of the most profitable market varieties. Large; light yellow, mottled with red, sometimes with a red cheek; flesh yellow. Last of Sept.

Stephens' Rareripe. Large; white, shaded with red; flesh white, rich, vinous, juicy, excellent flavor. Hardy and regular bearer. Last of Sept.

Stump the World. An excellent market Peach. Large; creamy white, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, high flavored. Vigorous and productive. One of the best of the later Peaches. Middle to last of Sept.



Elberta Peach—Page 9

Wonderful. Large; rich golden yellow, partly covered with red; flesh yellow, rich, firm and high-flavored. Productive. Last of Sept.



One of our Peach Blocks, Containing over a Million Trees

PLUMS

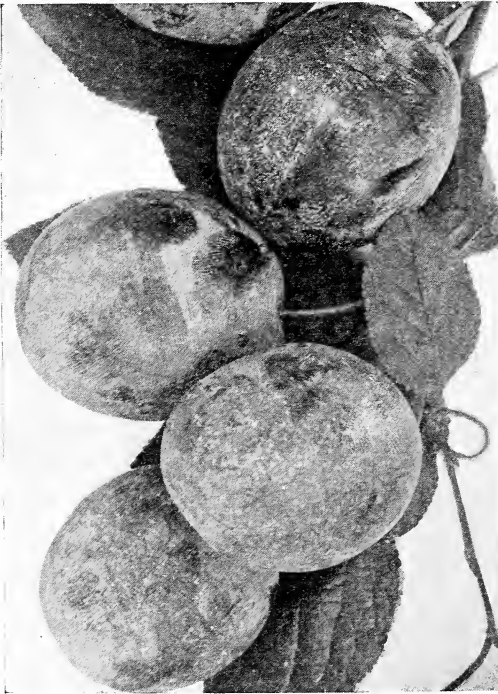
Section I—European Plums

Although some of the following varieties originated in this country, their parentage is undoubtedly European. In this list the most luscious varieties are to be found.

Bradshaw. *Niagara*. Large; reddish purple, with a light blue bloom; flesh yellowish, juicy, pleasant, partly adhering to the stone. A vigorous grower; very good. Aug.

German Prune. Very large; purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh green, firm, sweet; separates freely from the stone. Tree bears enormous crops; vigorous. Sept.

Imperial Gage. Above medium; pale green until fully ripe, when it is tinged with yellow; flesh greenish, juicy, melting, rich and fine flavored. Quality best. Early Sept.



Bradshaw Plum

Lombard. Medium; delicate violet-red, with a thin bloom; flesh yellow, juicy and agreeable, adhering to the stone. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Aug.

Shropshire Damson. Medium; purple, covered with a thick blue bloom; melting, juicy, subacid, separating partially from the stone. Tree exceedingly productive. Sept.

Section II—Japanese Plums

This class of Plums is the most popular for the Middle States; they bear enormous crops.

Abundance. Large; freestone; amber, turning to a rich cherry color with a whitish bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet and excellent. Vigorous and very productive. Aug.

Burbank. Large; clear cherry-red, with thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, rich, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. Vigorous, and very early bearer. Last of Aug.

Hale. Clingstone. Large; bright orange, mottled with cherry-red; flesh yellow, juicy and delicious, slightly subacid. Middle of Sept.

October Purple. Large; purplish maroon; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. Tree hardy, very prolific. Last of Sept.

Red June. The earliest good large Plum of its class. Large; clingstone; purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, juicy and subacid. A good keeper. Middle to end of June.

Satsuma. Large; dark purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh dark red, firm, juicy and of excellent quality. Tree a strong, vigorous grower. Aug.

Wickson. Large to very large; changing from white to pink; flesh firm, sugary and excellent. Sept.

CHERRIES

For the convenience of planters we have catalogued our Cherries under two headings—the Hearts and Bigarreus, which embrace all the sweet varieties, and the Dukes and Morellos, constituting those with a tart flavor. Stiff, clayey soils, retentive of water, will surely cause disease and premature death. Cherries, especially the tart varieties, will pay a good interest on the capital invested for market, and all classes are indispensable to the fruit garden for home consumption.

Section I—Hearts and Bigarreus

Black Tartarian. Perhaps the finest table Cherry in the entire list. Very large, bright, glossy purplish black; flesh tender, juicy, rich and of best quality. Middle of June.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow marked with red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Middle of June.

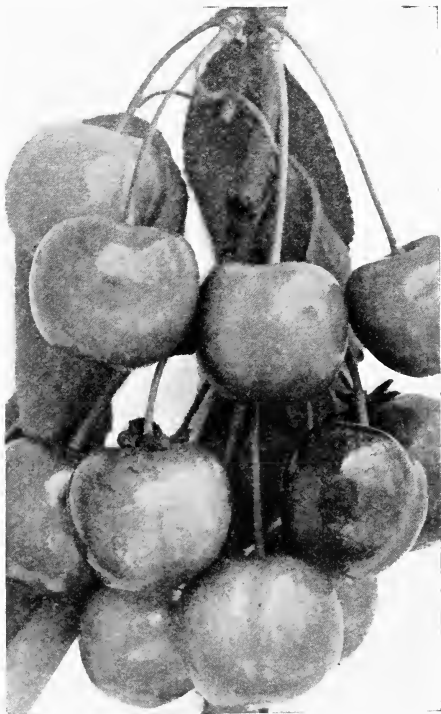
Napoleon. Very large; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, with an excellent flavor. Tree a strong grower and productive. First of July.

Rockport. Large; fine, beautiful, red color; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and rich, with a pleasant flavor. Early in June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Large; dark blackish purple; flesh dark, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. July.

Windsor. Large; liver-colored; flesh firm and of excellent quality. Tree hardy, very productive, and remunerative for market. July.

Yellow Spanish. One of the most profitable of the firm-fleshed Cherries. Very large; whitish yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh pale yellow, juicy, rich, sweet and delicious. Last of June.



Yellow Spanish Cherry

Section II—Dukes and Morellos

Early Richmond. Indispensable for marketing or home use. Medium; fine deep red; flesh melting, juicy, sprightly, rich acid flavor. Middle of June.

English Morello. A profitable and excellent variety. Large; very dark red or nearly black; flesh purplish red, juicy, tender. Last of July.

Mayduke. A popular old variety. Large; dark red; flesh light red, juicy, melting, tender, rich and excellent. First of June.

Montmorency. Excellent for every purpose and very profitable. Large; red; flesh rich and pleasantly acid. Hardy, vigorous and very productive. A sure cropper. First of July.

Selecting orchard sites is a matter of judgment and should be gone into carefully. Trees planted on a north or east slope bloom later than those with a south or west exposure.

Always give the orchard or fruit plantings as careful attention during spring and summer as if they were bearing a profitable crop. It is necessary to cultivate to keep down weeds and grass, also to conserve moisture.



HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS COMPANY

APRICOTS

To prevent injury from late frosts to the blossoms, these trees should be planted on a northern exposure, as they require a check to their too early expansion.

Alexis. Russian. Medium to large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh slightly acid. July 10.

Harris. Large; rich golden yellow, with faint blush; excellent quality and freestone. First of July.

J. L. Budd. Russian. Large, white, with red cheek; flesh sweet but rather dry, with a sweet, almond-like kernel. First of Aug.

Moorpark. Freestone. Large; deep orange color; flesh bright orange, firm, juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor. Makes a compact tree. First of Aug.

Peach. One of the finest of the list. Very large; yellow to deep orange; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, and of high flavor. Last of July.

NECTARINES

This fruit is a mere sport of nature, or, rather, variety of the Peach, with a smooth skin.

Boston. Large; deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet and of a peculiarly pleasant flavor; freestone. First of Sept.

Early Violet. Rather large, pale yellowish-green, nearly covered with red; flesh whitish, rich, juicy, melting and delicious. Last of Aug.

QUINCES

The Quince is, in all varieties, unfit for eating raw. It is, however, much esteemed when cooked. For preserving it is everywhere valued, and an excellent marmalade is made from it. When stewed it is frequently used to flavor apple sauce, pies and other pastry.

Champion. Noticeable for its early bearing and superb appearance. Very large, mostly oval; deep yellow; excellent quality. Tree very prolific and vigorous. A good keeper.

Orange. Large to very large, roundish, with short neck; golden yellow; flesh firm and of fine flavor. Oct.

MULBERRIES

Downing's Everbearing. Fruit large; dark purplish black; flesh juicy, rich, sprightly and delicious. Very productive and ripening its fruit in succession for a long time.

Russian. Tree very hardy and a rapid grower.

Weeping Mulberry. See Page 30.

NUT-BEARING TREES

Almond, Soft-Shell. This is the "Ladies' Almond" of the shops; it is not perfectly hardy.

Filbert, American. Wild Hazelnut. This forms a large, branching shrub, from 6 to 8 feet high, producing good crops of nuts.

Pecan. A large slender-growing tree, valuable for its oblong thin-shelled smooth nuts, with delicious kernels.

Shellbark. *Carya alba.* A handsome, tall, native tree, producing large crops of excellent nuts.

Walnut, Black. *Juglans nigra.* A valued large native tree, yielding roundish, rough

dark nuts of excellent flavor. It is a rapid grower, and the timber is greatly in demand.

Walnut, English. *Juglans regia.* It forms a tree of the largest size and bears good crops of delicious nuts.

Walnut, Japan. *Juglans Sieboldi.* Nuts large and borne in clusters. Shells rather harder than the preceding, but with sweet, rich flesh.

Walnut, White, or Butternut. *Juglans cinerea.* A medium-sized tree, with gray bark, yielding oblong, pointed nuts. Grows rapidly and is an attractive tree for lawn or landscape.



HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS COMPANY

GRAPES

There is no fruit that gives more enjoyment to both young and old than Grapes. Hardy or outdoor Grapes should be grown on a well-drained border, made rich and deep, with a liberal supply of ground bone, ashes, etc.

The best trellis in our estimate is made as follows: procure strong chestnut or cedar posts, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; set them 6 feet above ground and stretch wires, tightly fastening them to each post by means of large-headed wrought nails; these wires should be 18 inches apart, and the posts set about 8 or 10 feet distant; plant the vines, one in each space, between the posts.

But one shoot should be permitted to grow the first year, which may be pinched off at the top wire to induce development. The second year, two shoots or canes may be allowed to grow after cutting off the former season's wood close to the bottom wire. At the end of the year these two canes should be trained horizontally along the bottom wire, one in each direction. New shoots will then start out and all buds should be rubbed off excepting those desired to form the fruiting canes, say about one foot distant. These should be regularly tied to the wires and occasionally pinched to induce fruitfulness. Bagging is a necessity if best results are expected and desired. An annual application of ground bone and rotted manure is a requisite to success. Dates of ripening are approximate for this locality.

Brighton. Bunch large; berries medium to large, dark red, tender, very little pulp, sweet, juicy, slightly aromatic and very good. Sept. 20.

Campbell's Early. Bunch large; berry large, glossy black, with blue bloom, juicy, sweet. Oct. 1.

Catawba. Bunch medium; berry large, reddish purple, juicy, sweet, rich, aromatic and excellent. Oct. 10.

Concord. One of the most popular and reliable varieties we possess. Bunch large; berry large, round, almost black with blue bloom, juicy, buttery and very sweet. Sept. 25.

Delaware. Berry small; translucent light red, very sweet and aromatic. An early and abundant bearer. Vine hardy. Sept. 25.

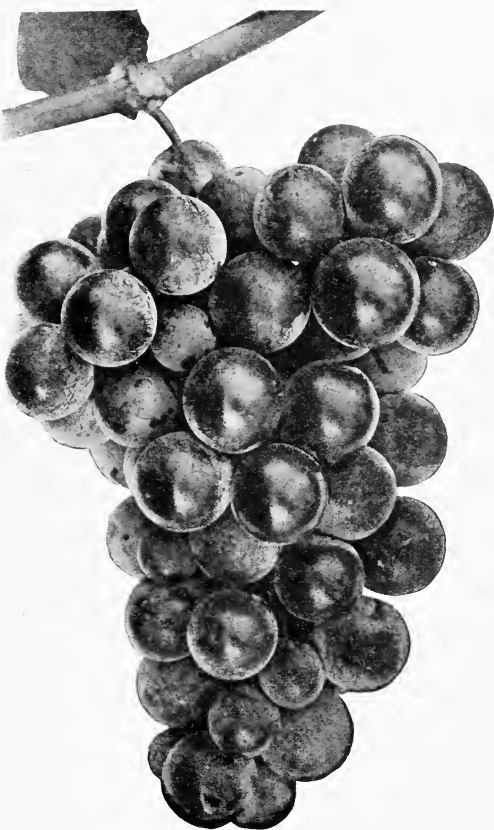
Green Mountain. Bunches rather large; berries medium, greenish white, thin skin, juicy, with tender and sweet pulp. Sept. 10.

Moore's Diamond. Berry medium; greenish white, rich, juicy, sweet and pleasant. A vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Sept. 20.

Moore's Early. Bunch large; berry large, black with a blue bloom, juicy, sweet, and of an agreeable flavor. Highly esteemed for market. Sept. 15.

Niagara. Bunches large and compact; berry large, light greenish yellow, thin skin, melting, sweet, juicy, with a fine aroma and flavor. Productive and a regular bearer. Sept. 25.

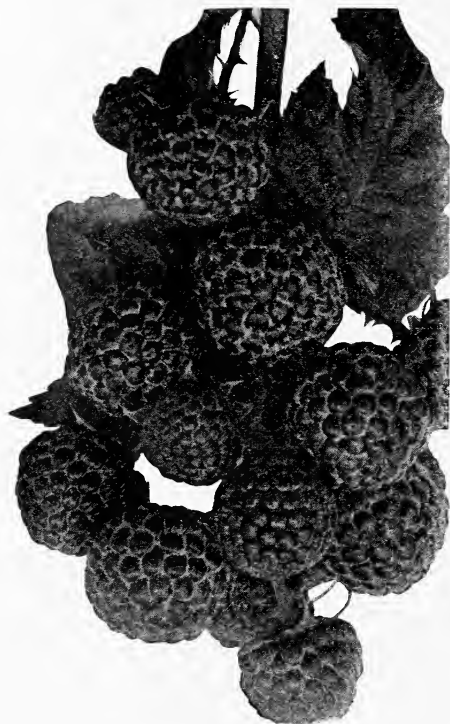
Wilder. *Rogers' No. 4.* One of the best of its class. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black with a blue bloom, juicy, sweet, rich, tender and somewhat aromatic. Oct. 10.



Campbell's Early Grape

Worden. Similar to, but better than Concord. Bunch large, shouldered; berry large, black, with light bloom, juicy, sweet, lively and pleasant flavor. A strong grower and very productive. Sept. 20.

RASPBERRIES



Cumberland Raspberry

Columbian. Very large; dark red, almost purple; rich, juicy and delicious. Wonderfully prolific and a good shipper.

Cumberland. A mid-season Blackcap. Fruit of the largest size and loads its canes with handsome berries of the best quality. One of the best market sorts.

Cuthbert. Cane tall and vigorous; berries large, rich crimson and very handsome; best quality, and carries well; very productive. Season medium to late.

Golden Queen. Large; beautiful translucent yellow color, and exceptionally firm. Very productive. Season same as Cuthbert.

King. Medium size; light crimson; firm and of excellent quality; productive. Season early.

Plum Farmer. Claimed to be the largest, most productive, best-colored and most attractive blackcap in cultivation. Ripens early, and bulk of the crop in a short time.

St. Regis. (Everbearing). The best ever-bearing variety. Produces well during the spring and bears off and on during the summer. Quality good; color red.

WINEBERRY

A Japanese Raspberry. Fruit borne in clusters in a hairy bur; of a bright red color and particularly good for jellies. Very vigorous and hardy.

BLACKBERRIES

The cultivation of this very delicious and healthy fruit is attended with so little trouble and expense that every garden, however small, should have at least one dozen plants. For cooking purposes they are unsurpassed, and will yield a dark wine of excellent quality.

Blower. Very large; of the finest flavor; jet black; very productive; commences to ripen in July and continues until September.

Eldorado. Large, jet-black, melting, sweet and delicious, without a hard core.

Logan. *Raspberry-Blackberry.* Form, size and shape of large blackberries; dark red; mild, agreeable flavor.

Lucretia. *Dewberry.* Best of its class. A low trailing form, with large, handsome, sweet and luscious fruit. Hardy and productive.

Ward. Large; rich, sweet, tender and melting; no hard core; the best market berry. Canes very hardy.

All of your orchard, garden and lawn needs can be supplied by The West Chester Nurseries. We have been growing trees here at West Chester since 1853, and the experience gained in this time is at your service and certainly is worth something to the buyer of nursery stock who desires to get the best results. It takes years of effort to produce trees—from three to fifteen years, according to the variety—during which time the proper care and attention must be given at the right season. In purchasing nursery stock quality is essential and price should be looked upon as non-essential.



HOOPE, BRO. & THOMAS COMPANY

GOOSEBERRIES

AMERICAN

Downing. Upright grower, vigorous and productive. Fruit larger than Houghton; whitish green flesh, soft, very juicy and good. The best for family use and very profitable for market.

Houghton. A hardy native kind, bearing annually enormous crops of fine fruit, and free from mildew; a very vigorous grower.

CURRANTS

No garden, however small, is complete without a liberal supply of Currants. There is no fruit which stands neglect so well, or that will repay the cultivator more for good liberal culture and plenty of manure.

Fay's Prolific. Bunch long; berry large, rich red, subacid and fine-flavored. Strong grower and exceedingly productive. Very valuable.

Perfection. Color red; as large or larger than Fay's and clusters average larger. Prolific.

White Grape. Bunch moderately long; berry very large, yellowish, sweet and excellent. Very productive.



Perfection Currant

VALUE OF FRUIT SALINES

During the World War, Dr. Josiah Oldfield, Senior Medical Officer of an important English Hospital wrote as follows:

"Were I food controller in Germany and allowed the choice of free import of one article of food from November to April, I would select the apple."

From another source it is stated that while England was on short rations the Government urged the farmers to plant more fruit and give it good care. While it would seem as if every ounce of labor ought to go to the raising of grain and meat, England understood that fruit has a value outside of any combination of food elements. Do not let anyone tell you fruit growing is not essential. As for an Asparagus patch, no family has any business to live in the country without one.

ASPARAGUS



Section of a Six-acre Block of One-year Asparagus

- Barr's Mammoth.** Very large size; specially tender and of fine flavor.

Giant Argenteuil. A French variety said to be early, producing large stalks and a good cropper.

Palmetto. This is a variety from the
- South, succeeding well wherever tested. The most popular variety at the present time.

Washington (Martha strain). The most rust-resistant variety and of the best market type. A good producer. Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

RHUBARB

Myatt's Linnaeus. The best variety in cultivation. Stalks long and heavy, without being in the least stringy or tough, with a mild subacid flavor.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS SUFFICIENT TO PLANT AN ACRE, AT VARIOUS DISTANCES APART

| FEET APART EACH WAY | TREES OR PLANTS | FEET APART EACH WAY | TREES OR PLANTS | FEET APART EACH WAY | TREES OR PLANTS |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 43,560 | 9 | 537 | 17 | 150 |
| 2 | 10,890 | 10 | 435 | 18 | 134 |
| 3 | 4,840 | 11 | 360 | 20 | 108 |
| 4 | 2,722 | 12 | 302 | 25 | 69 |
| 5 | 1,742 | 13 | 257 | 30 | 48 |
| 6 | 1,210 | 14 | 222 | 40 | 27 |
| 7 | 888 | 15 | 193 | 50 | 17 |
| 8 | 680 | 16 | 170 | 60 | 12 |

The number of plants required for an acre at any given distance apart may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between the plants.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

| | FEET APART | | FEET APART |
|-------------------------|------------|---|------------|
| Standard Apples | 30 to 35 | Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines | 15 |
| Dwarf Apples | 8 | Quinces and Grapes | 10 |
| Standard Pears | 25 | Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb | 4 |
| Dwarf Pears | 10 | Blackberries | 4 to 6 |
| Cherries, Sweet | 25 | Asparagus | 3x4 to 6 |
| Cherries, Morello | 12 | | |



HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS COMPANY

SPRAYING CALENDAR

We present this table to assist Fruit Growers in spraying at the right time and with the correct solution. Good results cannot be expected without the spraying is carefully done. Never spray when fruit trees are in bloom. We prefer arsenate of lead to paris green.

| NAME OF PLANT INSECT AND FUNGI | VARIOUS APPLICATIONS OF SPRAYING SOLUTIONS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First Spraying | Second Spraying | Third Spraying | Fourth Spraying |
| APPLE — Codling Moth, Canker Worm, Bud Moth, Apple Scab. | When buds are swelling apply Bordeaux. | Before blossoms open, Bordeaux and Arsenate. | When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Arsenate. | Twelve days later, Bordeaux and Arsenate. |
| PEAR — Codling Moth, Leaf Blight, Scab and Psylla. | Before buds swell, Bordeaux. | Before blossoms open, Bordeaux. Kerosene Emulsion for Psylla. | After blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Arsenate, Kerosene Emulsion for Psylla. | Fourteen days later, Bordeaux and Arsenate. |
| PLUM — Curculio, Rot, Aphis. | Just before buds open, Bordeaux and Arsenate. | After blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Arsenate. | Twelve days later, Bordeaux and Arsenate. | Kerosene Emulsion for Aphis. |
| CHERRY —Rot and Aphis. | Just before buds open, Bordeaux, Kerosene Emulsion for Aphis. | When fruit has set, Bordeaux. | Twelve days, later, Bordeaux, if signs of rot are present. | Kerosene Emulsion if Aphis is present. |
| PEACH —Rot, Mildew and Curculio. | As buds are swelling, Bordeaux. | Before blossoms open, Bordeaux and Arsenate. | After blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Arsenate. | Two weeks later, Bordeaux and Arsenate. |
| GRAPE — Rot and other Fungous Diseases. | When buds are beginning to swell, Bordeaux. | As buds are opening, Bordeaux. | Two weeks later, Bordeaux. | Two weeks later, Bordeaux. |

Any of the above formulas for spraying, with full directions for pruning and after management, will be sent to customers free on application.

Why Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Company's Trees are so Popular

West Chester is situated 27 miles west from Philadelphia, and 500 feet above tide-water; the soil is a gravelly loam, the best for making plenty of fibrous roots and good healthy, well-ripened wood. This is the reason trees grown in this section have become so popular and well known over the country, as they transplant easily, and start right off to grow, while those raised in a heavy, stiff soil make very few fibers, only large or tap-roots, and when transplanted stand frequently for two or three years, until they make new roots to push the growth. Trees grown on low lands will often make a stronger and more luxuriant growth, but such growth is usually at the expense of the trees, as they fail to properly ripen their wood before winter, and hence are liable to injury by extreme cold. This can only be discovered by cutting off some of the limbs, when the center, or heart, will be found to be black. The trees may live for a few years after transplanting, but will soon die or become poor, stunted specimens.

Our soil at West Chester is peculiarly adapted by nature to the healthy growth of young nursery stock, so that we are able to develop hardy, healthy and thrifty trees, vines and plants with an abundance of fibrous roots. Fibrous roots and good healthy well-ripened wood are the two essentials to successful transplanting and long life.

Trees grown on high, bleak situations are exposed to the cold winter winds, and are more hardy and rugged than those grown in more protected places; this is why our trees do equally well in cold, bleak New England, or the blizzard prairies of the West and Northwest and in the warm, sunny South. West Chester grown trees transplant better, come into bearing earlier, and give better general satisfaction than those grown in any other section of the country.



First Trees Planted in the Nursery—1850

Part II. Ornamental Department

Nursery Stock for Ornamental purposes has always been a leading feature in our business, and we can show specimens of many of the leading varieties planted from thirty to fifty years; from our experience during that time we are enabled to advise purchasers of the best things to plant. We are constantly adding to our stock everything that is new and valuable and believe we have the best collection of choice Ornamentals in the country.

EVERGREENS (Coniferae)

The cultivation of Conifers has been a leading specialty in this establishment since its origin.

The following list, therefore, contains only such as we believe we may recommend to planters without reserve, our object being not to swell the list of names, but rather to make a reliable suggestive Catalogue that will benefit our patrons.

ABIES. Fir

A genus composed mostly of large trees of a formal, conical outline and rich in color. The leaves are, for the most part, in two ranks, flattened, dark green, glossy and whitened beneath, the cones always standing erect.

Abies cephalonica. *Cephalonian Fir.* An exceedingly beautiful tree. The leaves are dark green and shining above, with a silvery glaucous tint beneath. The form is strictly conical and the tree a rapid grower.

A. concolor. *White Silver Fir.* A native of the Western States, it is reliable in the East. It eventually forms a very large tree, with leaves long, pale glaucous green, and very attractive.

A. Nordmanniana. *Nordmann's Fir.* One of the most popular and available evergreen trees. Unquestionably hardy, of rapid growth, perfect in outline, with foliage of rich, deep glossy green.

CHAMAECYPARIS. Retinospora

This is a charming group of Conifers from Japan. They are so satisfactory and so exceedingly ornamental that they are the most popular evergreen of the present day. They should be sheared or clipped every year to keep them in good shape.

C. obtusa var. compacta. *Compact Retinospora.* A very pretty form of the *obtusa*, making a round, compact, small tree of a rich green color. Ideal for planting at base of houses or other formal locations where a low growing bush is desired.



Chamaecyparis—Continued

- var. crippsi.** *Bright Yellow Retinospora.* The most striking variety of golden color in our list, comparatively rare, but deserving of more extensive planting.
- C. pisifera.** *Pea-fruited Retinospora.* Slender in growth, with elegant feathery foliage. It is a hardy, graceful and rapid-growing evergreen, with yellowish green foliage marked with glaucous lines below.
- var. aurea.** *Golden-variegated Retinospora.* Also very distinct and pretty; should be more liberally used. All the young foliage is marked with rich golden yellow.
- var. filifera.** *Thread-like Retinospora.* An elegant drooping form, especially noticeable in a group of Conifers.
- var. filifera aurea.** *Golden Thread-like Retinospora.* This variety keeps its bright yellow color all the year, making it very attractive and striking.
- var. plumosa.** *Plume-like Retinospora.* It forms a very dense-growing large bush of conical habit, bears the shears well, and is certainly a great addition to our cultivated dwarf Conifers.
- var. plumosa aurea.** *Golden Plume-like Retinospora.* Without doubt one of the most striking and desirable little evergreens for our climate. Very distinct, hardy and useful for grouping. Should be frequently sheared.
- var. squarrosa Veitchi.** A beautiful heath-like plant, with sharp-pointed, silvery foliage, and of compact, pyramidal growth. Makes a fine contrast in color with the *plumosa aurea*.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

A genus of small to medium-sized trees and shrubs widely disseminated over the world, from the arctic to the tropical regions.

- J. chinensis, var. aurea.** *J. Japonica aurea.* Upright form with young branchlets golden yellow, the color becoming more brilliant in the full sun.
- var. Pfitzeriana.** A fine variety; broad-spreading upright growth, vase shaped; gray green branches; very hardy.
- J. communis, var. cracovia.** *Polish Juniper.* Quite hardy and of attractive habit. It is erect in growth and not unlike the *Irish Juniper* in general character.
- var. hibernica.** *Irish Juniper.* It is remarkably fastigiate in growth, with all

the branches closely appressed, and the foliage a silvery bright green.

- J. Sabina.** *Savin Juniper.* It is of broadly spreading habit, very deep green, and useful for planting along the front of groups, etc. Especially desirable for rockwork and planting in light sandy soil where many evergreens refuse to thrive.

- J. virginiana.** *Red Cedar.* This native tree is so well known it scarcely needs a description. It is very useful in massing with other evergreens.

var. compacta. (*H. B. & T. No. 3*). Originated on our grounds and introduced by us. Conical in form; very compact; foliage larger and more dense than its parent; dark green in color. Growth about two and a half to three feet.

var. Hoopesii. (*H. B. & T. No. 8*). Originated on our grounds and introduced by us. Very distinctive pillar formation, in a six foot tree the base spread being not over fifteen inches. Color bright green tipped with silver. Foliage and branches closely appressed. A specimen especially desirable for formal plantings. We consider this variety and *J. Virginiana stricta* great improvements on the older forms of *Hibernica* and *Suecia*.



Abies (Fir) in Winter Dress



A Planting of our Evergreens

Juniperus Virginiana—Continued

var. stricta. (*H. B. & T. No. 4*). Originated on our grounds and introduced by us. Same habit and character as *J. Virginiana Hoopesii*, but with foliage grayish green.

PICEA. Spruce

The true Spruces are natives of the colder sections of Europe and Asia, as well as of North America, and are, with few exceptional species, entirely reliable with us.

P. canadensis (*Syn., P. alba*). *White Spruce*. A medium-sized tree, with a compact habit of growth, regular conical outline, and soft glaucous green color.

P. excelsa. *Norway Spruce*. This highly popular evergreen is so well known as to scarcely need a description. It is a native of Europe, and forms a large-sized specimen, branched to the ground, with numerous drooping branchlets which add to its attractiveness. A rapid grower.

P. orientalis. *Eastern Spruce*. One of the most beautiful and easily grown of all the rarer classes of Conifers. The outline is strictly pyramidal, with less of a drooping character than the Norway, although fully as hardy and attractive.

P. pungens. *Colorado Spruce*. Perhaps the most attractive Conifer in our entire list of

available species. It is entirely hardy, of comparatively rapid growth, has an elegant glaucous green tint, and a perfect outline.

var. Hoopesii. Unquestionably the finest variety of recent introduction. A better color than any of the Pungens strain; the blue is more intense than Koster's. Any one desiring a superior evergreen should have this variety.

P. Douglasii. *Douglas Spruce*. The most valuable timber tree of the Northwest. Leaves dark or bluish green, spreading at sides of the branches. A fine tree of great hardiness.

PINUS. Pine

From an economic point of view this genus is the most valuable in the Coniferae, and for ornamental purposes it is second to none.

P. austriaca. *Austrian Pine*. It has very stout branches, with long, rigid bluish green leaves, and presents a massive appearance in contrast with other Conifers.

P. montana var. Mughus. *Dwarf Mountain Pine*. This dwarf species is of the very greatest importance to the landscape gardener, owing to its extreme hardiness, dark somber green color, low, spreading growth, adaptation to rough soils, etc.

Pinus montana var—Continued

P. Strobus. *White Pine.* This is the most imposing of all the Pines native to the eastern states.

P. sylvestris. *Scotch Pine.* A rapid-growing, very hardy evergreen, especially adapted for windbreaks and grouping.

TAXUS. Yew

Unfortunately this attractive genus of evergreens is not so reliable in our climate as we might wish. For grouping, as well as formal gardening, they are especially adapted, and as they bear free pruning their value is greatly enhanced.

T. baccata. *Common, or English Yew.* Of very slow growth, but in time attains the height of a small tree. Very bushy, with rich dark glossy green foliage and spreading habit.

var. aurea. *Golden Yew.* The margin and tips of the leaves of this variety have a golden yellow color making it very conspicuous and handsome. Has a low bushy habit.

var. fastigiata. *Irish Yew.* A remarkable upright form, very distinct and handsome. Has a rich dark green color.

var. fastigiata aurea. *Golden Variegated Irish Yew.* Resembles the above, but has rich yellow marblings and spots on the young shoots.

T. cuspidata. *Japanese Yew.* A small tree from Japan that has proven entirely hardy with us. It has large, dark glossy green leaves and a compact habit of growth.

var. brevifolia. A dwarf compact form of the above with shorter leaves.

THUYA. Arborvitae

The Arborvitae of North America are very distinct from those of the Old World in many essential points. Our plants are more hardy, grow larger, and are adapted to a greater variety of purposes than the Oriental varieties.

T. occidentalis. *American Arborvitae.* This well-known tree is entirely hardy in all situations, and not particular in regard to soils. It forms a dense tree, from 25 to 50 feet high, growing in an erect conical form, and is of rapid growth.

var. compacta. *Parsons' Arborvitae.* A dwarf, compact form of rather slender growth and pale yellowish green color. It is of slow growth, broad and compact, and suitable for cemeteries.



Picea pungens var Hoopesii—Page 22

Thuya—Continued

var. conica densa. *Dwarf Dense Arborvitae*. One of the best of the smallest bush-like evergreens, with a conical outline. One of the most popular of the dwarf *Arborvitae*s.

var. George Peabody. It is a rapid grower, having foliage plentifully marked with deep golden yellow. As in all of this class of trees, the early summer growth is the most beautiful.

var. globosa. *Globe-headed Arborvitae*. Another of the popular dwarf forms, globular in outline, and dense in construction. It is a very pretty shade of green, needs no clipping, and is always reliable.



Tsuga canadensis. Hemlock Spruce

var. pumila. *Booth's Dwarf Arborvitae*. An excellent dwarf variety. It makes a neat little bush, very dense and perfect in form.

var. pyramidalis. *Pyramidal Arborvitae*. A remarkably columnar form, with all the branches rigidly erect; dark green, compact, very desirable.

var. Vervaeana. *Vervae's Variegated Arborvitae*. The foliage is beautifully marked with golden yellow spots; which changes in winter to a brownish orange.

var. Wareana. *Siberian Arborvitae*. This well-known variety is one of the most useful evergreens for the northern states, combining excessive hardiness, regular conical outline, and a peculiar dark green and remarkably dense foliage.

T. orientalis aurea nana. (*Biota*). *Dwarf Golden Arborvitae*. A beautiful dwarf compact evergreen with foliage of a golden yellow color. One of the best dwarf evergreens.

var. conspicua aurea (*Biota*). A very fine variety of pyramidal form with leaves of a beautiful golden yellow, changing to an attractive bronze in the fall and winter.

var. elegantissima. (*Biota*). *Rollinson's Arborvitae*. An upright fastigate growth and fine golden tint; the latter is retained throughout the growing season; changing to bronze in winter.

T. plicata. (*T. Lobbi*.) Grows like the *Siberian Arborvitae* but more upright. A very compact and pyramidal form.

TSUGA. Hemlock

The trees belonging to this group are all of remarkably graceful habit, and their foliage presents a light and feathery appearance.

T. canadensis. *Hemlock Spruce*. A well-known native of the northern states, and among our most valued hardy Conifers. One of the best evergreens for ornamental hedge planting, as it holds its dark green color through the winter.



HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS COMPANY

DECIDUOUS TREES

We endeavor to grade, dig and handle these with the greatest possible care, and with the experience of more than half a century to aid us, we feel that our system is nearly perfect. Of many species we can furnish extra-sized specimens that have been transplanted and pruned to avoid danger in removing.

ACER. Maple

A. dasycarpum. *Silver Maple.* This common native species is a tree of the largest size and most rapid growth. Leaves silvery white beneath.

var. pyramidalis. *Pyramidal Silver Maple.* An upright form resembling the *Lombardy Poplar*.

var. Wierii. *Wier's Cut-leaved Maple.* The tree is a strong grower with pendulous branches, and the foliage is fern-like in appearance. Forms a beautiful specimen on the lawn, hardy, and very distinct.

A. Negundo. *Ash-leaved Maple.* A large native tree of very rapid growth. It is suited to all soils, although found in a wild state, along streams, etc.

Acer platanoides. *Norway Maple.* The most popular species of the Maple group, either for the lawn or street planting. It forms a perfect, rounded head, with large, deep green foliage, is quite hardy, very compact, grows rapidly.

var. Schwedleri. *Schwedler's Purple-leaved Maple.* A distinct and beautiful variety, with large, deep purple leaves in spring and early summer. Purplish green late in the season. A hardy and vigorous tree for the lawn.

A. palmatum. *Japan Maple.* See Deciduous Shrubs for descriptions.

A. rubrum. *Red, Scarlet, or Swamp Maple.* One of our most valued native trees, although of rather slower growth than some. Leaves of medium size, changing in autumn to the most gorgeous tints of scarlet, crimson and orange.

A. saccharum. *Sugar Maple.* A charming tree for avenues or lawn planting. It forms a specimen of large size, is moderately rapid in growth, and always in demand.

AESCULUS. Horse-Chestnut

Entirely hardy and adapted to all locations, but growing best in moist and loamy soil. The flowers are showy and interesting.

AE. Hippocastanum. *Common Horse-Chestnut.* A large tree, having a symmetrical head, large leaves and conspicuous panicles of white spotted flowers. Growth rather slow.

BETULA. Birch

A genus of hardy trees, some of which are natives of the United States.

B. alba. *White Birch.* This is the common Birch of Europe, with silvery white bark, small, smooth leaves and a pleasing drooping habit.



Acer dasycarpum Wierii



Betula—Continued

- B. papyrifera.** *Paper or Canoe Birch.* A native of North America. Trunk very white with papery bark; forms a large and handsome tree.

CATALPA. Indian Bean, Etc.

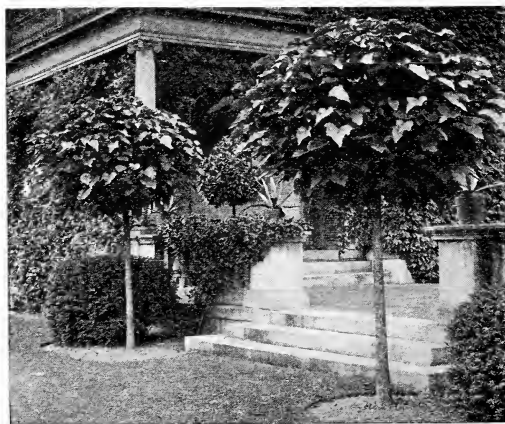
- C. Bungei.** *Dwarf Catalpa.* From eastern Asia, but quite hardy with us. It forms a round, dense head, and is especially attractive when grafted standard high on a straight stem.
- C. speciosa.** *Large Indian Bean.* A western species growing to a large size, and with faintly mottled flowers, in large showy clusters, followed by curious long beans that give the tree a most picturesque aspect in winter.

CERCIS. Red-Bud

- C. canadensis.** *American Judas Tree.* A small, native tree, hardy and well adapted for the outer edge of groups, etc. It blooms very profusely in clusters of a reddish purple color, the earliest flowering tree.
- C. chinensis.** *Japan Judas.* See Page 35.

CERASUS. Cherry

The newer introductions of Double-flowering Cherries from Japan, which literally cover the tree with their double flowers, are exceptionally showy and handsome.



Catalpa Bungei

- C. pendula.** *Japanese Weeping Cherry.* A truly beautiful small tree with long, very slender branches and a multitude of pretty pink flowers. It is quite hardy and forms a conspicuous object in a collection.

- C. Pseudo-Cerasus.** *Japanese Double-flowering Cherry.* These magnificent trees cannot be adequately described, except by comparing them with charming double roses. Bright pink blooms; hardy and reliable.

CHIONANTHUS. Fringe Tree

- C. virginica.** *American Fringe Tree.* A small tree, producing, in May and June, numerous panicles of snow-white drooping flowers.

CLADRASTIS. Yellow-Wood

- C. lutea.** *Yellow-Wood.* A small tree, with smooth bark, and beautiful white flowers.

CORNUS. Dogwood

- C. florida.** *Flowering Dogwood.* Usually a small tree, with rough bark and spreading branches. Leaves, dark green, changing in autumn to brilliant crimson. The bracts of the floral covering, are pure snow-white and very abundant. The berry-like, bright scarlet fruit is also quite ornamental.

var. rubra. *Red-flowering Dogwood.* This differs from the parent in having flowers of a bright rosy red or pink color. The autumnal tints are fully as brilliant as in the other forms. It is undeniably one of the most deserving novelties introduced for many years, and appears to great advantage when planted in contrast with the white form.

DIOSPYROS. Persimmon

- D. virginiana.** *American Persimmon.* Commonly a medium-sized tree, native of the United States, with dark, furrowed bark and deep green foliage. The fruit is roundish, reddish yellow and sweet.

FAGUS. Beech

- F. americana.** *American Beech.* One of our finest native trees, with smooth bark, spreading branches and symmetrical head. The smooth, light-colored bark makes this tree look handsome in winter.



Fagus—Continued

F. sylvatica. *European Beech.* This forms a grand specimen, of large size, has round, compact head and deep green foliage.

var. heterophylla. *Fern-leaved Beech.* A very handsome form, with charming fern-like foliage and perfectly rounded outline.

var. pendula. *Weeping Beech.* One of the most effective and elegant drooping trees known.

var. purpurea. *Purple-leaved Beech.* An indispensable ornament for every lawn. The rich purple foliage is decidedly beautiful. Our trees are all grafted from the celebrated "Rivers" variety.

FRAXINUS. Ash

F. americana. *American White Ash.* One of our most majestic native trees; of large and rapid growth, with spreading branches.

GINKGO

Maidenhair Fern Tree

Professor Sargent says, "The Ginkgo is perhaps the most beautiful, as it certainly is the most interesting tree to be seen in Japan."

G. biloba. (Syn., *Salisburia adiantifolia*). A medium-sized tree of upright growth, and in high esteem for lawn or avenue planting. The only tree known that has no mid-rib in the leaves, which are similar to the Maidenhair Fern.

HALESIA. Silver Bell

A small genus of three species, native of south eastern North America; hardy here and exceedingly attractive when in bloom. They are small trees, with drooping bell-shaped flowers in short racemes early in the season.

H. tetraptera. *Snowdrop Tree.* An attractive little tree, with mostly ovate dark green leaves and fascicles of white flowers in March and April.

LIQUIDAMBAR. Sweet Gum

L. styraciflua. *Sweet Gum.* It is a rapid grower when once established, and has elegant, glossy, deeply lobed foliage, forming a rounded, spreading head.

LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree

L. tulipifera. *Yellow Poplar.* This grand American tree is unequalled when permitted sufficient space to develop its proportions.

MAGNOLIA. Magnolia

This magnificent family is indeed difficult to surpass in the flora of the world.

Section I. American Magnolias

M. acuminata. *Cucumber Tree.* One of our largest native trees, forming a straight trunk, with oval, light green leaves and greenish yellow flowers in June.

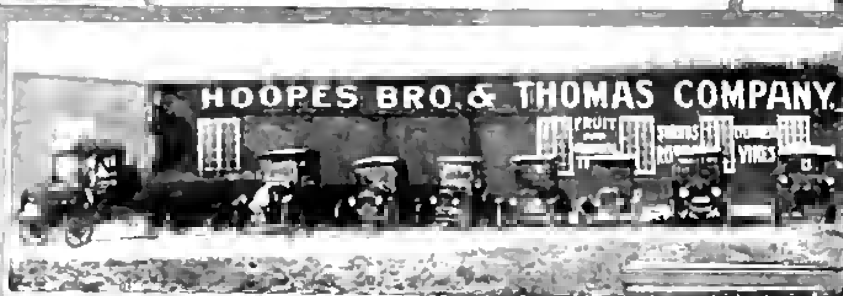
M. glauca. *Sweet Bay.* One of the most desirable small trees known to gardeners.



Chionanthus Virginica—Page 26



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Grounds at West Chester, Pa.



Our Fleet of Trucks for Quick Delivery



A Section of
the West
Chester
Office



A Section of
Philadelphia
Office



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Cornus florida—Page 26

Magnolia glauca—Continued

The leaves are leathery; deep green above and glaucous beneath; flowers creamy white, deliciously fragrant.

M. macrophylla. *Great-leaved Magnolia.* Although a southern species, this succeeds admirably in the Middle States, forming a medium-sized tree, with leaves from 1 to 3 feet long, and immense white flowers.

M. tripetala. *Umbrella Tree.* A rapid-growing, medium-sized species, with large, dark green leaves and large white, slightly fragrant flowers.

Section II. Asiatic Magnolias

M. obovata. *Purple Magnolia.* A large shrub with short, dark leaves and numerous dark purple flowers. It is entirely hardy, and adapted for grouping with other large shrubs.

MALUS. Apple

This genus, represented by our familiar orchard fruit, contains several elegant ornamental varieties well adapted for the lawn. Those from Japan are especially attractive when in full bloom, and have proved hardy with us.

M. angustifolia fl. pl. *Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab Apple.* This elegant Crab Apple is deserving of unlimited praise, on account of the beauty of its rose-like flowers. It makes a small tree. Flowers bright pink.

M. coronaria. A small native tree worthy of cultivation for the lawn. Flowers numerous, rose-colored, and delightfully fragrant. Fruit greenish yellow, also very fragrant.

M. floribunda. *Free-flowering Crab Apple.* The flowers change from rose to pure white and are produced in great abundance. Fruit small, not larger than peas, and very ornamental.

MORUS. Mulberry

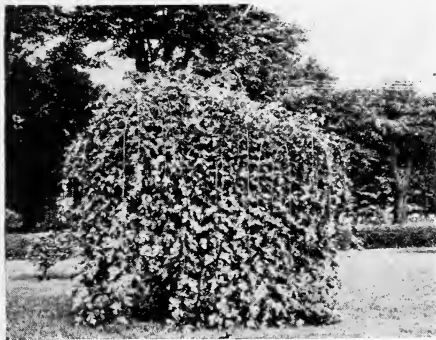
M. alba, var. pendula. *Weeping Mulberry.* Grafted on a stem, it forms a perfect umbrella shaped head. It is decidedly one of the most perfect and natural weeping trees in the entire class of such novelties.



Fraxinus. American White Ash—Page 27

NYSSA. Tupelo

N. sylvatica. *Black*, or *Sour Gum*. A large native tree, with horizontal branches and



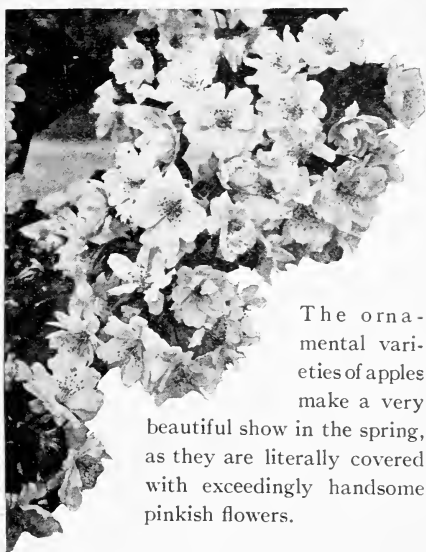
Morus alba pendula—Page 30

shining leaves. Found mostly in low grounds, but succeeds well in high situations and forms really beautiful specimens. Bark very rough; foliage changes in autumn to a brilliant crimson.



This small tree with its drooping bell-shaped flowers makes an attractive variety, either for individual planting or in belts of shrubbery where its early flowering is most useful.

Halesia Tetraptera—Page 27



The ornamental varieties of apples make a very beautiful show in the spring, as they are literally covered with exceedingly handsome pinkish flowers.

Malus. *Flowering Apple*—Page 30

PERSICA. Flowering Peach

The showiest of all the flowering trees; the large double blossoms are like small roses and are scattered thickly over the tree. A group of the different colors is very effective.

P. vulgaris, var. *alba*, fl. pl. Double white flowering.

var. *rosea* fl. pl. Double rose-flowering.

var. *sanguinea* fl. pl. Double red-flowering.

var. *versicolor* fl. pl. Double striped-flowering.

PLATANUS. Plane Tree

A small genus, found in the northern temperate zone. Esteemed for their value as lawn trees or for avenues. They are frequently known as Sycamores.

P. orientalis. *Oriental Plane*, or *Buttonwood*.

An exceedingly valuable tree for avenue planting, owing to its quick growth, immunity from injurious insects and diseases, and clean, healthy foliage.



P. nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar

POPULUS. Poplar

A genus of exceedingly rapid-growing trees, with heart-shaped, toothed leaves, and mostly angular branches.

P. deltoides. (Syn., *P. monilifera*). *Carolina Poplar*. Perhaps the most popular of all rapid-growing trees for avenues and streets. Is a healthy, hardy tree, with ample foliage.

P. nigra italica.
Lombardy Poplar.
Every one is acquainted with this old relic of a generation of past gardeners. It is the most fastigate of erect-growing trees, and for marked effects in grouping it has no equal.

QUERCUS. Oak

The most valuable genus of trees in the entire list, not only for their estimable lumber, but for their value as

forest trees, for parks and lawns of every description.

Q. alba. *White Oak.* One of the largest of our native deciduous trees. Although common in our forests, it is certainly unsurpassed for lawns, where it can develop its proportions.

Q. coccinea. *Scarlet Oak.* A large tree, native of the United States, with deeply lobed leaves of shining green, changing in autumn to brilliant scarlet.

Q. macrocarpa. *Bur Oak.* The branches are usually covered with corky bark.

Q. palustris. *Pin Oak.* Perhaps the most popular species for ornamental planting. Generally of medium size, with drooping branches and bright green, shining leaves. For either lawn or avenue planting it is an exceedingly handsome tree.

Q. Phellos. *Willow Oak.* As its name suggests, this beautiful native tree resembles the willow family in the shape of its leaves.

Q. prinus. *Chestnut Oak.* A fine, large native tree, found mostly in moist soil, but well adapted to dry, light ground. Leaves resemble the chestnut in character.



Platanus orientalis. Oriental Plane—Page 31

Quercus prinus—Continued

Q. rubra. *Red Oak.* Another estimable native species of large size, with cut, smooth, shining leaves, turning brilliant red in autumn.

SALIX. Willow

This extensive genus of deciduous trees and shrubs is found throughout the temperate or colder parts of the world.

S. babylonica. *Common Weeping Willow.* This old Asiatic species is the perfection of a pendulous tree; is perfectly hardy, and a rapid grower.

S. pentandra. *Shining-leaved Willow.* A moderate-sized tree, native of Great Britain, with smooth, shining branches and large, glossy foliage.

SORBUS. Mountain Ash

S. Aucuparia. *European Mountain Ash.* The pubescent leaves and clusters of orange-colored fruit make this variety very popular. It is a valuable tree for planting near the sea-coast, as it resists the salt air well. The large cymes of white flowers are very attractive.

TILIA. Linden

Handsome large tree of rapid, healthy growth, well suited for either lawn planting or for avenues. The leaves are cordate and toothed, with pretty, very fragrant cream-colored flowers arranged in cymes.

T. americana. *American Linden, or Basswood.* This is one of our finest rapid-growing trees, forming a large open head, with much larger foliage than the following species. It is a valuable tree to the apiarist on account of the honey secreted in its flowers.

T. vulgaris. *European Linden, Lime Tree.*

An elegant ornamental tree, with a more compact form than the preceding. The leaves are smaller.

var. tomentosa. *Silver-leaved Linden.* Among our choicest ornamental trees; has no defects.



Quercus palustris. Pin Oak—Page 32

var. pendula. *Weeping Linden.* Another charming variety, combining a graceful, drooping habit with the beautiful silvery foliage of the preceding form.

ULMUS. Elm

U. americana. *White, or American Elm.* One of the grandest native forest trees. Of large size, with the branches gracefully drooping in a remarkably picturesque manner.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



Berberis Thunbergii—Page 35

Owing to the increased demand for this class of plants, we have for several years past paid special attention to their culture, so that we believe our collection is unexcelled in the country. An annual application of old, well-rotted manure or rich compost must be dug into the soil around shrubs to obtain favorable results.

Different varieties of Shrubs have their own individuality which we should strive to maintain, therefore in pruning they should not be sheared to a form, but their natural beauty preserved. The best rule to go by is to cut them back when they have finished flowering; the old growth should be thinned out occasionally, while suckers and sprouts from the roots should be removed when they appear.

ACER. Maple

The Japan Maples enumerated here are among the most attractive large shrubs in use.

- A. palmatum.** *Japan Maple.* The ordinarily green form with palmate leaves, which change in autumn to a beautiful crimson.
- var. atropurpureum.** *Blood-Red Japan Maple.* This is among the most serviceable and attractive shrubs suited to our climate. The rich purple foliage is retained until the latter part of summer, and is always exceedingly distinct from that of other forms.
- var. dissectum atropurpureum.** *Purple Cutleaved Japan Maple.* In color the same shade of purplish red as *Atropurpureum*, but with the leaves cut into fine fringe-like segments, which present a charming and unique appearance.

AESCULUS. Horse-Chestnut

- AE. parviflora** (Syn., *AE. macrostachya*). *Dwarf Horse-Chestnut.* Only a few feet

high, but spreads over several yards. It blooms in June and July in very long, loose panicles of whitish flowers.

AZALEA. False Honeysuckle

- A. amoena.** *Dwarf Azalea.* See Page 41.
- A. Hinodigiri.** See Page 41.
- A. lutea** (Syn., *A. calendulacea*). *Flame Azalea.* It is perhaps the most elegant of all our native species when covered with brilliant orange-red flowers, which open simultaneously with the leaves. Generally forms a large shrub, attaining even a height of 10 feet.
- A. nudiflora.** *Wild Honeysuckle.* Our wild Azalea, found common throughout the Eastern States. Takes kindly to cultivation in proper soil and partially shaded location. During April it produces an abundance of flesh-colored or pink flowers and grows 4 or 5 feet high.

BERBERIS. Barberry

A genus composed of prickly shrubs, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes in early spring, followed by red fruit.

B. Thunbergii. *Thunberg's Barberry.* Introduced from Japan. It forms a compact bush 3 to 4 feet high, with neat little leaves that change to rich scarlet in autumn. The abundance of bright red fruit is exceedingly attractive. It bears the shears well and makes a dense hedge.

var. nana. *Box Barberry.* Dwarf form of Thunbergii. Useful for edging and low hedges.

BUDDLEIA

B. Davidii magnifica. *Summer Lilac.* Blooms very freely the latter part of the summer; flowers lavender; long and narrow like lilacs. Sometimes called "Butterfly Bush" from the large number of butterflies always around it when in bloom.

CALYCANTHUS

C. floridus. *Sweet-scented Shrub.* Strong upright grower; flowers dark brown.

CERCIS. Judas Tree

C. canadensis. *Red Bud.* See page 26.

C. chinensis. *Japan Judas Tree.* One of the most useful introductions into American collections. It grows 6 to 7 feet high, compact

and rounded in outline, and is a perfect mass of purplish red flowers when in bloom.

CLETHRA White Alder

C. alnifolia.

Sweet Pepper Bush. A small or medium sized shrub, producing, in late summer, numerous upright racemes of very fragrant white flowers. The flowers are full of honey, and very attractive to bees.



Clethra alnifolia

CORNUS. Dogwood

With the exception of *C. florida*, the family of Dogwoods are not showy when in bloom, but they are especially useful for the rich coloring of the bark in some species, and the bright autumnal tints in the foliage of almost all.

C. alba. *Red-branched Dogwood.* A shrub 6 to 8 feet, with erect stems and bright blood-red branches. Makes a striking effect in winter. Very useful in mixed borders of shrubs.

C. amomum (Syn., *C. sericea*). *Silky Dogwood.* A native shrub, succeeding well on high ground. Bark purplish; leaves have a silky pubescence on the under side. Fruit pale blue.

C. stolonifera. *Red-twigged Dogwood.* This is often confused with *C. alba*, which has erect branches, while *C. stolonifera* is of a spreading habit and the branches are of a dark purplish red color.

var. aurea. *Golden-twigged Dogwood.* A form of the preceding, recently introduced into cultivation. The bark is bright golden yellow.

DEUTZIA. Deutzia

These are rapid in growth, easily cultivated and exceedingly attractive in bloom. The large-growing kinds are available for screens and ornamental hedges.

D. crenata fl. pl. *Double-flowering Pink Deutzia.* So named on account of the distinct pink or reddish stripes on the petals of the flowers. The bloom is perfectly double, resembling little rosettes and is certainly one of the most distinct of the group.

var. candidissima. *Double White-flowering Deutzia.* This extremely beautiful double form has snow-white flowers and blooms in the greatest profusion.

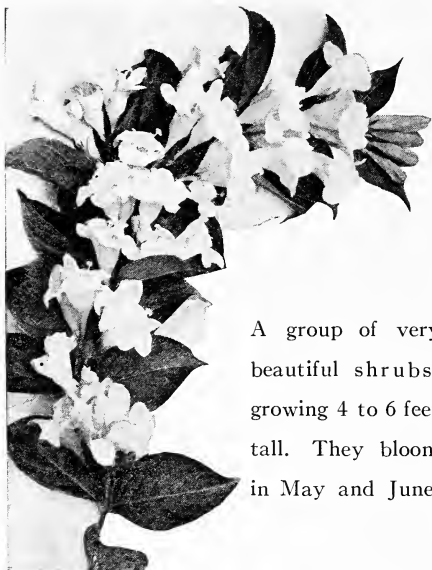
var. "Pride of Rochester." It is rather earlier in flowering than the others; double, white, with a tint of rose on back of petals.

D. gracilis. *Slender-branched Deutzia.* One of the most valuable shrubs in the entire list. It forms a small round plant, 2 feet in height, blooming freely early in June. Pure white.

Deutzia—Continued

D. Lemoinei. *Lemoine's Deutzia.* A newly introduced variety. Although the habit is dwarf—about 3 feet—the flowers are large, pure white, and produced freely.

DIERVILLA. Weigela



A group of very beautiful shrubs, growing 4 to 6 feet tall. They bloom in May and June.

Diervilla florida nana variegata

D. floribunda. “Eva Rathke” (Syn., *Weigela, Eva Rathke*). An exceedingly showy variety, with bright red flowers borne freely during early summer and occasionally during the balance of the season. It is very distinct.

D. florida. (Syn., *Weigela rosea*). *Rose-colored Weigela.* Its handsome rose-colored flowers are produced with remarkable freedom.

var. candida (Syn., *Weigela candida*). *White-flowering Weigela.* This is a distinct and valuable plant, much superior to most of the white Weigelas.

var. nana variegata. *Variegated Weigela.* The leaves are variegated with white and the flowers are lighter in color than *D. florida's*.

D. hybrida *Gustave Mallet.* Flowers pink, with white margin. Superior to *rosea*.

ELAEAGNUS. Oleaster

E. longipes. *Edible-fruited Oleaster.* One of the most ornamental of the genus, bearing a profusion of large, bright red fruits that are edible and pleasant to the taste. Flowers yellowish white.

EUONYMUS. Spindle Tree

A genus composed of very dissimilar plants, a portion of which are evergreens and others deciduous. They are of easy culture and readily adapt themselves to most soils.

E. alatus. *Cork-barked Euonymus.* One of the most charming shrubs. Attractive during autumn, when full of its bright-colored fruit, and when the foliage is brilliant crimson-scarlet, the effect is unsurpassed. Bark corky.

E. americanus. *Strawberry Bush.* A small native shrub, with bright green leaves and rough, warty crimson pods that, bursting, reveal their bright scarlet seed-coverings.

EXOCHORDA

E. grandiflora. *Pearl Flower.* A remarkably conspicuous and beautiful shrub when covered with its multitude of snow-white flowers. At maturity it forms a large shrub 8 to 10 feet high. Blooms in May.



Forsythia suspensa—Page 37

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

A valuable genus of shrubs growing 5 to 6 feet high; blooms very early in spring.

F. Fortunei. *Fortune's Forsythia.* A strong-growing species, with stout, erect branches and rich green foliage, blooming in April and continuing for some time. Flowers yellow.

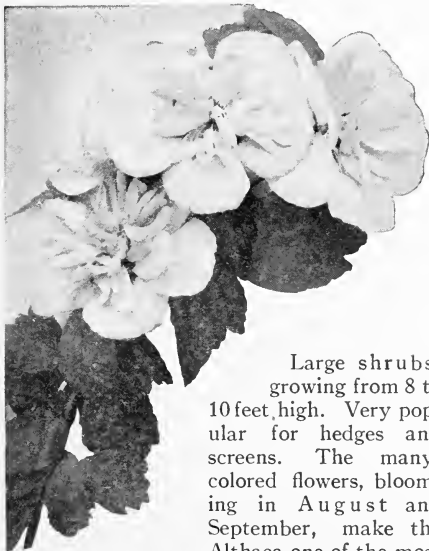
F. suspensa. *Weeping Forsythia.* The long, slender shoots curve elegantly to the ground, and when covered by a wealth of bright yellow flowers, present a pleasing feature in any collection.

HAMAMELIS. Witch-Hazel

H. virginiana. *Common Witch-Hazel.* This fine native shrub has oval, toothed leaves turning yellow or orange in autumn. It is a valuable aid to the gardener in forming large masses of bright foliage.

HIBISCUS

Althaea or Rose of Sharon



Hibiscus

Large shrubs, growing from 8 to 10 feet high. Very popular for hedges and screens. The many-colored flowers, blooming in August and September, make the *Althaea* one of the most desirable shrubs.

We can furnish the following colors: Single varieties, pink or white; double varieties, pink, purple, red or white.



Hydrangea arborescens sterilis

HYDRANGEA

Hardy and half-hardy shrubs, natives of the United States, China and Japan. The splendid corymbs of flowers are very attractive and beautiful.

H. arborescens sterilis. *Hills of Snow.* A new variety of great promise, the large showy white flowers, like the snowball, cover the plant with great profusion, and last nearly all summer.

H. Hortensia. *Garden Hydrangea.* Flower-heads large, showy, with a pretty pink tint, which changes to blue when iron filings or swamp-muck are mixed with the soil.

var. otaksa. A meritorious variety from Japan with very large corymbs of beautiful pink flowers.

var. Thomas Hogg. Another Japanese introduction with snow-white corymbs of flowers.

H. paniculata grandiflora. *Great-panicked Hydrangea.* This is surely one of the best introductions of later years. Growth strong and erect, with immense panicles of snow-white bloom.

H. quercifolia. *Oak-leaved Hydrangea.* A distinct shrub with spreading branches, the foliage turning to a rich red in the autumn. Flowers in large white panicles.

HYPERICUM. St. John's-Wort

H. prolificum. *Shrubby St. John's-Wort.* This excellent shrub blooms profusely from the middle of summer until autumn, and its bright yellow flowers are especially attractive at this season. It is sub-evergreen in character. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

ILEX. Holly

- I. verticillata.** *Black Alder.* It flowers during May and June in clusters of small white bloom which are succeeded by brilliant scarlet fruits in autumn.

KERRIA. Corchorus

- K. japonica fl. pl.** *Double-flowering Corchorus.* It blooms profusely from the last of June until autumn, with double globular flowers.

LESPEDEZA. Bush-Clover

- L. bicolor.** (Syn., *Desmodium penduliflorum*) *Japan Bush-Clover.* Forms a mass of twiggy branches 3 or 4 feet in height. During late summer and early autumn it is very beautiful, with numerous drooping clusters of bright pink flowers. Although strictly a herbaceous plant, the general appearance strongly suggests a woody shrub.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

In addition to their recognized value for hedging purposes, the Privets are all useful for planting on the lawn.

- L. Ibota.** *Chinese Privet.* A noticeable species, both in growth and foliage. It is very vigorous, has distinct, deep green leaves.

var. Regelianum. *Regel's Privet.* A form of *Ibota* with spreading branches; smaller and more compact.

- L. ovalifolium.** *California Privet.* The most popular, as it is the most available hedge plant with deciduous leaves. Growth strong, with beautiful glossy foliage.

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle

A genus composed of twining vines and erect bushy shrubs. The most valuable of the latter class are described below; the former under the heading of vines and creepers.

- L. fragrantissima.** *Early Fragrant Honeysuckle.* Valued for the extreme earliness of its bloom as well as the very decided fragrance of its whitish flowers.

- L. tatarica.** *Tartarian Honeysuckle.* This fine species has long been in cultivation and is highly esteemed for its fragrant pink flowers and beautiful orange-colored berries. It flowers in May.

var. alba. *White Tartarian Honeysuckle.* Differs only in the color of the flowers, which, in this variety, are pure white.

OXYDENDRUM. Sourwood

A genus consisting of a single species separated from *Andromeda*. It forms a small tree with acuminate leaves, quite sour to the taste.

- O. arboreum.** (Syn., *Andromeda arborea*). *Sorrel Tree.* This pretty, graceful species is covered during April and May with long, drooping racemes of white flowers. In the autumn the foliage turns a beautiful red.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange

- P. coronarius.** *Garland Mock-Orange.* This old-time favorite, with its wealth of creamy white flowers and rich orange-blossom fragrance, should be included in the smallest collections.

var. nanus aureus. *Golden Mock-Orange, or Syringa* (incorrectly). A beautiful variety, with the foliage all golden yellow, which stands the direct rays of the sun without scorching. It is dwarf in habit and blooms quite freely.

- P. Lemoinei var. Boquet Blanc.** Flowers pure white, covering the plant in early June; the best of its type.

PRUNUS. Plum

- P. japonica.** (*Amygdalus pumila*.) *Double Dwarf Rose Almond.* A popular little shrub, with a great profusion of charming double rose-colored flowers early in May. Height, 3 to 4 feet. We also grow the Double Dwarf White Almond.

- P. Pissardii.** *Purple-leaved Plum.* One of the most valuable small trees or large shrubs with purple foliage.

- P. triloba.** *Double-flowering Plum.* Introduced from China. The semi-double pink flowers are so closely set along the branches as to resemble a beautiful spike. Height, 6 to 8 feet.

RHODOTYPOS

- R. kerrioides.** *White Kerria.* The flowers are pure white and make their appearance late in summer. Height, 5 to 6 feet.

ROBINIA. Locust

- R. hispida.** *Rose Acacia.* It is prized for its numerous racemes of pinkish flowers, and is highly attractive when planted in large masses.

SAMBUCUS. Elder

- S. canadensis.** *American Elder.* The great cymes of snow-white flowers in June are exceedingly showy, and the autumn display of deep purplish fruit is very attractive.
- S. nigra aurea.** *Golden Elder.* This is a very attractive form of the Common European Elder, with bright yellow leaves.

SPIRAEA. Meadow Sweet

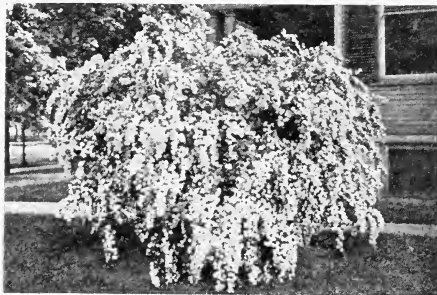
- S. Billardi.** *Billard's Spiraea.* A medium-sized shrub, producing spiked panicles of bright rose-colored flowers in July.
- S. Bumalda.** A dwarf Spiraea that begins to flower in June and continues until frost. Its rosy pink flowers are arranged in flat corymbs.
- var. "Anthony Waterer."** It is a sport from the preceding, and has beautiful rich crimson flowers. The bloom is continuous throughout the season.
- S. Reevesiana.** A shrub 4 feet in height; enormous blooms of pure white flowers; the branches bend over with the weight of the inflorescence.
- var. fl. pl.** *Double-flowering Reeve's Spiraea.* Same as above, but with double flower.
- S. opulifolia.** *Ninebark.* A tall coarse growing shrub, with bark peeling off in strips. Growth rapid. Flowers very conspicuous. The reddish heads of fruit remain on the plant for a long time.
- S. prunifolia.** *Plum-leaved Spiraea.* A tall, erect-growing shrub, bearing a great profusion of small, very double white flowers before the foliage in early spring. The bloom extends the entire length of the branches, hence the common title of "Bridal Wreath." Height, 5 to 6 feet.
- S. Thunbergii.** *Thunberg's Spiraea.* A medium-sized bush, with numerous slender branches, narrow linear leaves, and a great profusion of small snow-white flowers in early spring.
- S. Van Houttei.** *Van Houtte's Spiraea.* This is perhaps the most popular Spiraea at the present time. Flowers pure white, profuse, and exceedingly beautiful. Height, 6 feet.

STYRAX

- S. japonica.** *Japan Styrax.* A superb rare shrub or small tree. It is very satisfactory with us, producing, in June, a multitude of charming little bell-shaped flowers that are white and deliciously fragrant.

SYMPHORICARPUS. Snowberry

- S. racemosus.** *Snowberry.* Valuable for its clusters of immaculate white berries in autumn, which remain on the plant for a long time.
- S. vulgaris.** *Indian Currant, Coral Berry.* A small native shrub, with dense clusters of pinkish flowers, succeeded by numerous purplish red, roundish berries.



Spiraea Van Houttei

SYRINGA. Lilac

- S. vulgaris.** *Common Lilac.* Flowers bluish purple and in fairly large panicles.
- var. alba.** *Common White Lilac.* The old-fashioned white-flowering variety.
- var. Geant des Batailles.** Bright blue, single flowers.
- var. hyacinthae flora.** Large trusses of double, lilac-rose colored flowers, with a reddish tint in bud. Early.
- var. Jean Bart.** Double claret-rose, dark red in the bud.
- var. Marie Legraye.** One of the best single white varieties; large trusses.
- var. Mme. Casimir Perier.** Double white.
- var. President Grevy.** Large, double, blue.
- var. Senateur Volland.** A bright rosy red; double.
- var. Souvenir de L. Spath.** Large, purplish red; single flowers.
- var. Ville de Troyes.** Reddish lilac in color; single flowers.

TAMARIX

- T. gallica.** *French Tamarix.* Presents an attractive appearance, because of its heath-like foliage and pretty pink flowers in May.



Viburnum plicatum

VIBURNUM. Haw, Sloe, Etc.

Our native species are well worthy of extensive use, the clean, healthy foliage alone recommending them to notice. They flower in May and early in June. Height, 5 to 8 feet.

V. acerifolium. *Maple-leaved Arrow-Wood.*

A medium-sized native shrub, with flat

heads of white flowers in May and clusters of black berries in the fall.

V. macrocephalum. *Large-headed Viburnum.* This grand shrub has immense round heads of flowers, snow-white and exceedingly attractive. It is unusually difficult to propagate, and consequently is still very rare.

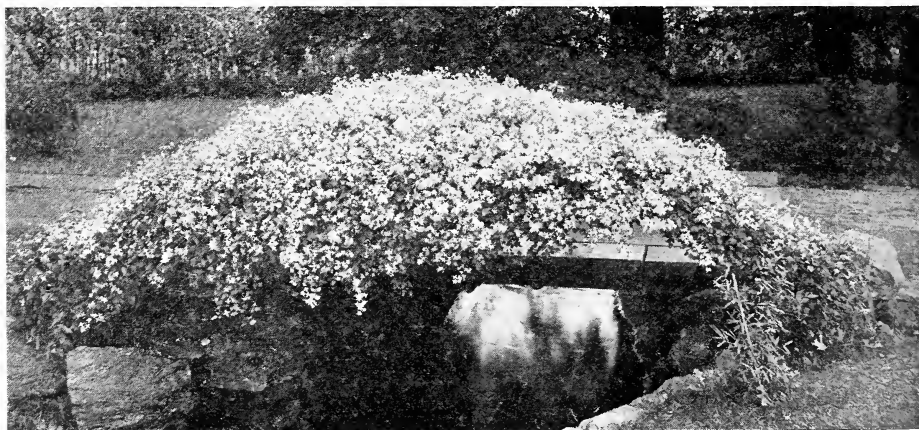
V. opulus. *Cranberry Tree.* A large native shrub. The outer flowers in the cymes are large, conspicuous and pure white. The fruit is ornamental, bright red, translucent and acid.

var. sterile. *Snowball.* A form of the preceding, with large, globular heads of pure white sterile flowers, hence the term of Common Snowball.

V. prunifolium. *Black Haw, Sloe.* A large native shrub. Cymes of flowers very attractive, snow-white, appearing in May. The compressed bluish black drupes are sweet and edible.

V. tomentosum. *Hairy Japan Viburnum.* A large shrub, with beautiful cymes of flowers, the outer inflorescence being sterile and very showy. The dark green leaves turn a gorgeous crimson in the fall. A very valuable plant.

var. plicatum. *Japan Snowball.* A popular and exceedingly attractive variety of the above, producing numerous globular heads of snow-white sterile flowers. The foliage is dark green. One of the finest shrubs in the catalogue.



EVERGREEN SHRUBS

A few of this class of shrubs are only partially hardy at the North and require a somewhat sheltered position from the severe northwest winds in winter. They form beautiful clumps on the lawn, and are also prized as single specimens. For hedges, some of them are particularly valuable and can be trimmed to any desired shape. The fruit of some of the species is quite a feature of their winter beauty.

ABELIA. Bush Arbutus

A. grandiflora. A very free flowering shrub, the beautiful white flowers of which are touched with pink and are borne on the new growth, therefore, the plant should be severely pruned in the spring. A good shrub for foundation planting and grouping with other evergreens; the branches are graceful and the small glossy leaves make it very attractive. Height 2 to 4 feet.

AZALEA. The Evergreen Azalea

A. amoena. *Hardy Evergreen Azalea.* A low bushy shrub with small green leaves, changing in winter to a rich bronze color. In the spring the whole plant is covered with beautiful purplish-red flowers.

A. Hinodigiri. From Japan. Very similar to the above in growth and foliage but the flowers are of a brilliant scarlet color, and more showy.

BUXUS. Box

A small genus of evergreens, the several varieties ranging from a low bush to a small-sized tree.

B. japonica latifolia. *Broad-leaved Chinese Box.*

var. longifolia. *Long-leaved Chinese Box.*

var. rotundifolia. *Round-leaved Chinese Box.*

B. sempervirens. *Common Tree Box.* A very large shrub or small tree, with thick, leathery, dark shining green leaves.

var. myrtifolia. *Myrtle-leaved Box.* This very distinct variety is quite compact in growth and forms a dense, pyramidal shrub.

var. suffruticosa. *Dwarf Box.* This old-fashioned shrub is of importance for edging walks, etc., in symmetrical gardening, as no other species is so well adapted for that purpose.

EUONYMUS. Spindle Tree

E. japonicus. *Japan Euonymus.* This is usually a large shrub, specially adapted to the vicinity of the seacoast, and in sheltered spots inland. It has large, thick, leathery, shining foliage.

var. radicans. *Trailing Euonymus.* The vine-like character of growth and the evergreen foliage adapt it for many useful purposes.

var. vegetus. Leaves glossy and broader than the above.

ILEX. Holly

I. opaca. *American Holly.* This is our native evergreen variety with red berries used so freely at the Christmas season. It is better to plant several trees together to be sure of having a profusion of berries.



Kalmia latifolia—Page 42



Yucca. Adam's Needle

KALMIA. American Laurel

K. latifolia. *Mountain Laurel.* One of the most valuable shrubs for massing in woods and shady spots. It forms a medium-sized

evergreen, with smooth, oval, bright green leaves. The pink and white flowers are borne in corymbs.

PIERIS. Andromeda

P. japonica. *Andromeda Japonica.* A very desirable low growing evergreen shrub, suitable for foreground and individual planting. The flowers, resembling the Lily of the Valley, are borne in drooping racemes in May.

RHODODENDRON. Rose Bay

R. maximum. *Great Laurel, Rose Bay.* A large shrub or small tree, with deep green leaves and large trusses of elegant rose-colored to whitish flowers, with yellowish spotted throats. Found along the mountain ranges of the northern Atlantic states, where it forms immense masses in some localities, and always proves attractive.

YUCCA. Spanish Bayonet

Y. filamentosa. *Adam's Needle.* Stem short and leafy, with green long-linear leaves, having numerous thread-like filaments along the margins. The tall flower-stem lifts a panicle of creamy white flowers.

Trees Suitable for Planting on City Streets and Avenues

DESCRIBED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE PLACES IN THE CATALOGUE

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Acer negundo. | Fraxinus americana. | Quercus palustris. |
| Acer platanoides. | Ginkgo biloba. | Quercus rubra. |
| Acer saccharum. | Platanus orientalis. | Ulmus americana. |

Trees that will do Well in Moist Locations

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Acer rubrum. | Liquidambar styraciflua. | Platanus orientalis. |
| Betula alba. | Liriodendron tulipifera. | Quercus Phellos. |
| Cercis canadensis. | Nyssa sylvatica. | Salix babylonica. |

Selected List of Trees and Shrubs with Variegated and Colored Foliage

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Acer platanoides, var. Schwedleri. | Diervilla florida, var. nana variegata. | Philadelphus coronarius, var. nanus aureus. |
| Acer polymorphum, and its var. | Fagus sylvatica, var. purpurea. | Prunus Pissardi. |
| | | Sambucus nigra aurea. |

Shrubs Suitable for Planting in Shady Situations

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Barberry, Thunbergii. | Deutzia gracilis. | Symphoricarpus racemosus. |
| Box, in variety. | Kalmia. | Symphoricarpus vulgaris. |
| Cornus stolonifera. | Privet, in variety. | |
| Clethra alnifolia. | Rhododendron. | |

Flowering Shrubs in the Order in Which They Bloom

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| APRIL | Wisteria. | Viburnum plicatum. |
| <i>Deutzia gracilis.</i> | | Viburnum sterile. |
| <i>Spiraea Thunbergii.</i> | JUNE | JULY |
| MAY | <i>Clematis Jackmanii.</i> | <i>Rhodotypus kerrioides.</i> |
| <i>Deutzia Lemoinei.</i> | <i>Deutzias, in variety.</i> | <i>Spiraea A. Waterer.</i> |
| <i>Forsythia, in variety.</i> | <i>Diervilla, in variety.</i> | <i>Spiraea Billardi.</i> |
| <i>Honeysuckle Tatarica.</i> | <i>Halesia tetraptera.</i> | <i>Spiraea Bumalda.</i> |
| <i>Lilacs, in variety.</i> | <i>Paeonies, Herbaceous.</i> | AUGUST |
| <i>Prunus Japonica.</i> | <i>Philadelphus, in variety.</i> | <i>Clematis paniculata.</i> |
| <i>Prunus Pissardi.</i> | <i>Reevesiana fl. pl.</i> | <i>Hibiscus (Althaea).</i> |
| <i>Prunus triloba.</i> | <i>Rhododendron.</i> | <i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> |
| <i>Spiraea prunifolia.</i> | <i>Sambucus Canadensis.</i> | <i>grandiflora.</i> |
| <i>Spiraea Van Houttei.</i> | <i>Spiraea Reevesiana.</i> | |
| | <i>Styrax Japonica.</i> | |

Shrubs Which Produce Ornamental Fruit Succeeding the Flowers

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <i>Berberis.</i> Bright scarlet fruit. | <i>Lonicera tatarica, in variety.</i> Red and yellow fruit. | <i>Symphoricarpus vulgaris.</i> Red fruit. |
| <i>Cornus, in variety.</i> Blue, white, scarlet and red fruit. | <i>Sambucus.</i> Purple fruit. | <i>Viburnum opulus.</i> Red fruit. |
| <i>Euonymus, in variety.</i> Scarlet and red fruit. | <i>Symphoricarpus racemosus.</i> White fruit. | <i>Viburnum prunifolium.</i> Bluish black fruit. |

Ground Covers

The following low-growing plants and vines are very useful in covering banks and other spots where grass often would not succeed:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Convallaria majalis.</i> | <i>Lonicera Halliana.</i> | <i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> |
| <i>Euonymus radicans</i> | <i>Pachysandra procumbens</i> | <i>Vinca minor.</i> |

Time of Flowering of Hardy Perennials

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| APRIL AND MAY | | |
| <i>Aquilegia.</i> | <i>Dianthus.</i> | <i>Mysotis.</i> |
| <i>Convallaria (Lily of the Valley).</i> | <i>Dicentra.</i> | <i>Paeonia.</i> |
| | <i>Iris (Liberty Flag).</i> | <i>Phlox.</i> |
| JUNE AND JULY | | |
| <i>Achillea.</i> | <i>Dianthus.</i> | <i>Lychnis.</i> |
| <i>Althaea rosea.</i> | <i>Dicentra.</i> | <i>Lythrum.</i> |
| <i>Anthemis tinctoria.</i> | <i>Digitalis.</i> | <i>Mysotis.</i> |
| <i>Aquilegia.</i> | <i>Gaillardia.</i> | <i>Papaver.</i> |
| <i>Astilbe Japonica.</i> | <i>Gypsophila.</i> | <i>Phlox.</i> |
| <i>Campanula.</i> | <i>Hemerocallis.</i> | <i>Pyrethrum.</i> |
| <i>Chrysanthemum, Shasta Daisy.</i> | <i>Heuchera.</i> | <i>Rudbeckia.</i> |
| <i>Coreopsis lanceolata.</i> | <i>Hibiscus.</i> | <i>Stokesia.</i> |
| <i>Delphinium.</i> | <i>Iris kaempferi.</i> | <i>Thalictrum.</i> |
| | <i>Lavandula.</i> | |
| AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER | | |
| <i>Althaea rosea.</i> | <i>Funkia.</i> | <i>Phlox.</i> |
| <i>Anemone.</i> | <i>Helianthus.</i> | <i>Physostegia.</i> |
| <i>Anthemis tinctoria.</i> | <i>Heuchera.</i> | <i>Platycodon.</i> |
| <i>Campanula.</i> | <i>Hibiscus.</i> | <i>Rudbeckia.</i> |
| <i>Chrysanthemum, Shasta Daisy.</i> | <i>Lathyrus.</i> | <i>Sedum.</i> |
| <i>Coreopsis lanceolata.</i> | <i>Lobelia.</i> | <i>Stokesia.</i> |
| <i>Delphinium.</i> | <i>Lythrum.</i> | <i>Veronica.</i> |
| OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER | | |
| <i>Anemone.</i> | <i>Sedum.</i> | <i>Tritoma.</i> |
| <i>Chrysanthemums, Hardy.</i> | <i>Stokesia.</i> | |

VINES

Climbing plants are decidedly useful in our gardening operations; some species for showy flowers, others for beauty of foliage. They are of easy cultivation, but require attention in the matter of training.

AMPELOPSIS. Deciduous Creepers

An important family of vines, climbing by tendrils. The foliage is glossy green in summer, turning to the most brilliant tints of crimson and scarlet during the autumnal season. Panicles of dark blue or purplish berries; quite attractive.

A. quinquefolia. *Virginia Creeper.* A very vigorous vine, climbing to the top of the tallest tree. Leaves dark green above, pale beneath, changing to deep red in autumn.

A. tricuspidata Veitchii. *Japan Ivy, Boston Ivy, etc.* One of the most deservedly popular vines for covering walls, masses of rocks, etc., that we possess. The three-lobed leaves are glossy, and, during autumn, in their radiant dress of crimson, are remarkably attractive.

ARISTOLOCHIA. Pipe Vine

A. Sipho. *Dutchman's Pipe.* A native of the southern United States. A vigorous twining vine, with large, round, kidney-shaped leaves and very curious brownish purple flowers, shaped similar to a Dutch pipe.

CELASTRUS. Staff Tree

C. scandens. *Climbing Bittersweet.* A native, twining, woody vine, of vigorous growth. It has bright orange capsules that open in autumn and reveal the scarlet-coated seeds. Bright with fruit until late in winter.



Clematis paniculata

CLEMATIS. Virgin's Bower

This is one of the most useful genera of flowers for ornamenting trellises, verandas, etc., while the light, feathery foliage of the small-flowered species and their great profusion of beautiful bloom entitles them to precedence.

Sec. 1. Small-Flowering Clematis

C. flammula. *Fragrant Virgin's Bower.* It is vigorous, with an abundance of small white fragrant flowers.

C. paniculata. *Japan Clematis.* Very valuable on account of the wonderful masses of pure white delightfully fragrant flowers. The vine is very vigorous; the best small-flowered Clematis.

Sec. 2. Large-Flowering Clematis

Henryi. A grand Clematis. Its large creamy white flowers have 6 to 8 sepals. Popular.

Jackmanii. The most reliable of all the large-flowering varieties. Flowers large, of an intense violet-purple color.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Violet-red.

HEDERA. Ivy

H. helix. *English Ivy.* A strong, vigorous-growing evergreen vine, with large, deep glossy green leaves.

JASMINUM. Jessamine

J. nudiflorum. *Naked-flowering Jessamine.* A reasonably hardy species, blooming very early in spring, in advance of the foliage. Its wealth of rich golden yellow flowers makes it very showy. Although not a true climbing vine, it is excellent for training over trellises, etc.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

L. japonica. A strong-growing climber, leaves half-evergreen; flowers white, changing to yellow, often purplish outside, very fragrant.

Lonicera—Continued

var. Halliana. *Hall's Evergreen Honeysuckle.* A very popular, strong-growing and free-blooming variety, fine for almost any purpose. It has beautiful white flowers, produced freely and very fragrant. Sub-evergreen.

L. Heckrottii. *Everblooming Honeysuckle.* Leaves smooth, glaucous beneath, with a profusion of flowers all summer and autumn; color pinkish lilac.

L. periclymenum Belgica. *Monthly Dutch Honeysuckle.* A favorite old form of the woodbine, flowering occasionally all summer. Red and yellow, and exceedingly fragrant.

L. sempervirens. *Red Coral Honeysuckle.* "Red Trumpet." Flowers in verticils, scarlet, trumpet-shaped. Evergreen at the South.

LYCIUM. Box Thorn

L. vulgare. *Matrimony Vine.* Stems slender, trailing or erect, mostly spiny, with glabrous leaves and purplish flowers. Berries attractive in autumn, round, orange-red.

PASSIFLORA. Passion-Flower

P. incarnata. *Passion-Flower.* This herbaceous perennial has large three-lobed leaves, and climbs to a height of 20 to 30 feet in a season. Flowers white, with a pink or purplish center and exceedingly ornamental. Root quite hardy.

TECOMA. Trumpet Vine

T. grandiflora. *Great Trumpet Flower.* The panicles of large flowers are pale orange color and very conspicuous. It is a strong grower, with bright, glossy foliage.

T. radicans. *American Trumpet Flower.* A strong, hardy, woody vine. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, scarlet, with veins in the throat.

VINCA. Periwinkle

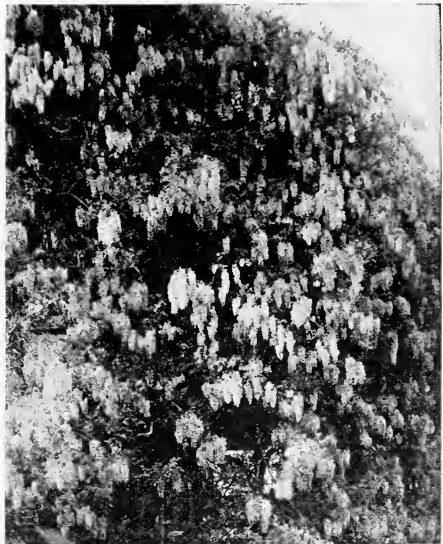
V. major. *Greater Periwinkle.* The most vigorous grower of the genus. The flowers are pale blue, very large and attractive. Excellent for rockeries as well as for vases, etc.

V. minor. *Lesser Periwinkle.* Much smaller in all its parts than the preceding specie. It has very dark green, shining leaves and purplish blue flowers.

WISTERIA

W. sinensis. *Chinese Wisteria.* A very beautiful popular specie, with racemes of pale lilac flowers borne in great profusion in May. It is a vigorous climbing vine and creates a fine show when clambering over trees.

var. alba. *Chinese White Wisteria.* In all respects similar to the species, except in color of the flowers, which are white and borne in great profusion, making a splendid show.



Wisteria sinensis

Let us help you with your planting problems; with our years of experience we are in a position to give you advice that may save you a costly error.

From our six hundred acres you can select just what is needed for your planting, whether fruits or ornamentals, and you can rest assured that it is the best that can be produced. Quality and results are what count most in Nursery Stock.

ROSES

Class I. Hybrid Perpetual Roses

There can be no question as to the superior value of this group of hardy Roses. They include all the requisites of perfection, except the one quality of being everblooming, and even in this they are not entirely deficient, as some varieties flower occasionally during the autumn months. A strong soil is absolutely necessary to grow them to perfection, and frequent applications of liquid manure early in the season will prove highly beneficial.

Captain Hayward. Flowers large; color bright crimson, like General Jacqueminot.

Clio. Flesh-color, shaded in the center with rosy pink; of globular form and very large.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson, shaded with a deep tint. Beautiful.

Frau Karl Druschki. White American Beauty. Pure white; flowers large and full. A fine Rose.

General Jacqueminot. Very vigorous and free-blooming. Brilliant crimson, large, not full, but producing splendid buds.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Pale pink, large and full. One of the best of its color.

Magna Charta. Strong grower, free bloomer and large foliage. Color bright pink, suffused with carmine; large, full.

Margaret Dickson. An exceedingly valuable variety of strong growth. Almost white, with pale flesh in center. Free-blooming and very double.

Marshall P. Wilder. A beautiful Rose. Bright, cherry-carmine, large and full. Free-blooming.

Paul Neyron. Raised from Victor Verdier, and a vigorous grower. Probably the largest flower belonging to this class. Color dark rose; fine form and habit.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Crimson-maroon, very rich and velvety.

Ulrich Brunner. A seedling from Paul Neyron, of strong growth, with bright cherry-red flowers, very large and full.

Class II. Everblooming Roses

We group together under one heading all varieties that flower freely throughout the season. Some of this class are not entirely hardy in the northern states without protection. This class includes some of the finest roses in the whole catalogue.

Baby Dorothy. A new pink baby Rambler; a dwarf Dorothy Perkins.

Baby Rambler. Crimson flowers similar to Crimson Rambler.

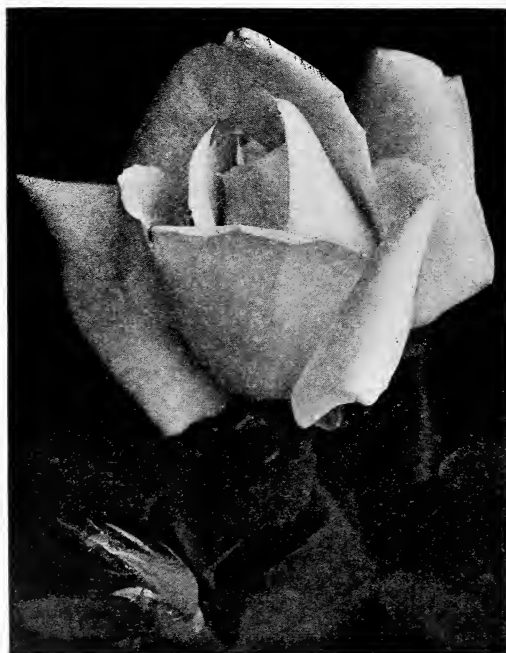
Baby Rambler, White. Double pure white.

Etoile de France. Red or crimson-velvet.

Gruss an Teplitz. Brilliant cinnabar-scarlet, shaded with velvety fiery red. A very effective decorative Rose; fine for massing.

Hermosa. This beautiful old Rose is almost too well-known to need a description. Rosy pink; an abundant bloomer.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pure white, with a very pale lemon tint in the center. A grand Hybrid Tea.



Frau Karl Druschki

Everblooming Roses—Continued

Killarney. Buds long and pointed; brilliant imperial pink. Free bloomer; hardy. A grand Rose.

La France. Pale peach-color, with rose center; large and full, forming exquisite buds.

Los Angeles. Flame pink, shaded yellow.

Maman Cochet. A very popular variety for bedding out in the open ground. Salmon and clear rose, beautifully blended. Large double flower and splendid bud with stout stems.

Mme. Caroline Testout. An elegant Rose. The color is clear pink, and the fragrance very pronounced.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Rosy scarlet, opening coppery salmon.

Ophelia. Salmon flesh, shaded rose.

Radiance. Rosy pink.

Richmond. Red-scarlet; free flowering.

White Killarney. A pure white sport from Killarney.

White Maman Cochet. A sport from Maman Cochet. The white flowers have their outer petals tinted with pale rose or pink.

Class III. Moss Roses

The greater portion of the Moss Roses are only annual bloomers, but a few really good kinds are known as "Perpetual," and bloom occasionally during the autumn.

Comtesse de Murinais. Large and double, of free growth, flowering abundantly during autumn. Color white.

Henri. Martin. Bright crimson.

Raphael. A fine autumnal bloomer, with luxuriant foliage and very mossy. Color pale rose.

Class IV. Climbing Roses

Under this heading we group Roses that are suitable for training on trellises, arbors, pergolas, etc.; also for planting on banks. All are profuse bloomers; the flowers are borne mostly in clusters and literally cover the branches.

American Pillar. Single, apple-blossom pink with white eye.

Christine Wright. (H. B. & T., 1903). A strong-growing Climbing Rose, with large,



Maman Cochet

thick, leathery foliage; flowers four inches in diameter; color bright clear pink, almost double, borne in clusters—as many as fourteen buds and flowers in a cluster. Very beautiful in bud and a very valuable Rose. It never has shown signs of black spot or mildew. Hardy.

Climbing American Beauty. (H. B. & T. Co). Silver Medal American Rose Society, 1915. This is one of our own seedlings, obtained by crossing the American Beauty with an unnamed seedling. Color rosy crimson, similar to its pollen parent; flower three to four inches in diameter and fragrant; finely formed on long stems. Blooms very freely in May and June, and occasionally during the summer. The plant is a strong grower, making shoots ten to twelve feet in a season, and perfectly hardy. Foliage of good size, deep glossy green color; does not mildew; is not subject to black spot, and remains on until frost.

Dr. Van Fleet. Flesh pink.

Dorothy Perkins. Origin, Wichuraiana crossed with Gabriel Luizet. Flowers borne in clusters; color clear shell-pink and fragrant.

Edwin Lonsdale. (H. B. & T.). A very profuse bloomer. Flowers quite double, pale lemon-white, with a delicate Tea fragrance.



Christine Wright—Page 47

Climbing Roses—Continued

Excelsa. Double, dark crimson, borne in clusters.

Martha Whitbred. *Golden Beauty.* Introduced by us. Bright yellow, free flowering, very fragrant.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. A very great addition to this class of roses. Flowers medium size, semi-double, freely produced in clusters. Color vivid scarlet, that is held without change until the pedals fall. Strong grower and hardy.

Purity. (H. B. & T. Co.). Silver Medal American Rose Society, 1915. One of our own seedlings, and the finest absolutely pure white climbing Rose. The flowers when fully open resemble a large Clematis.

Robert Craig (H. B. & T.). The color is yellow, shaded with apricot, deepening in the center.

Tausendschon (*Thousand Beauties*). Pink shading to rosy carmine; strong, clean grower.

White Dorothy Perkins. Similar to Dorothy Perkins, but with pure white flowers.

Class V. Austrian Roses

Persian Yellow. Has long, slender shoots, with small bright green foliage. Flowers yellow, double and very attractive; blooms freely on the wood of the previous year.

Class VI. Rugosa Roses

A species of Japanese plants of easy culture and entirely hardy, with large single flowers. Very handsome in the shrubby border; glossy leaves, and large bright red seed-pods in autumn.

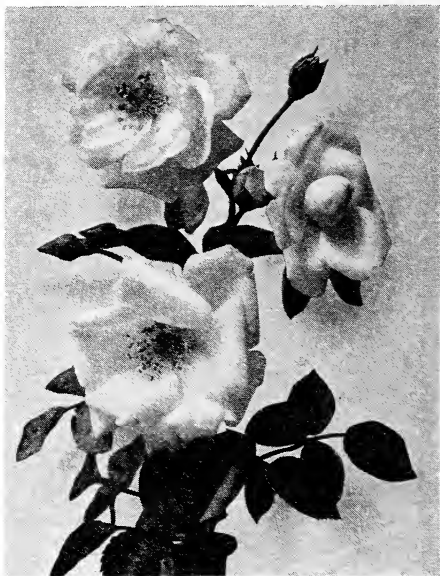
Rugosa. A sturdy shrub with large, deep green, wrinkled, glossy foliage. Bright rose flowers all summer; followed by large bright red fruit.

Rugosa alba. Similar to the species, but with pure white, single flowers, and blooms occasionally throughout the season.

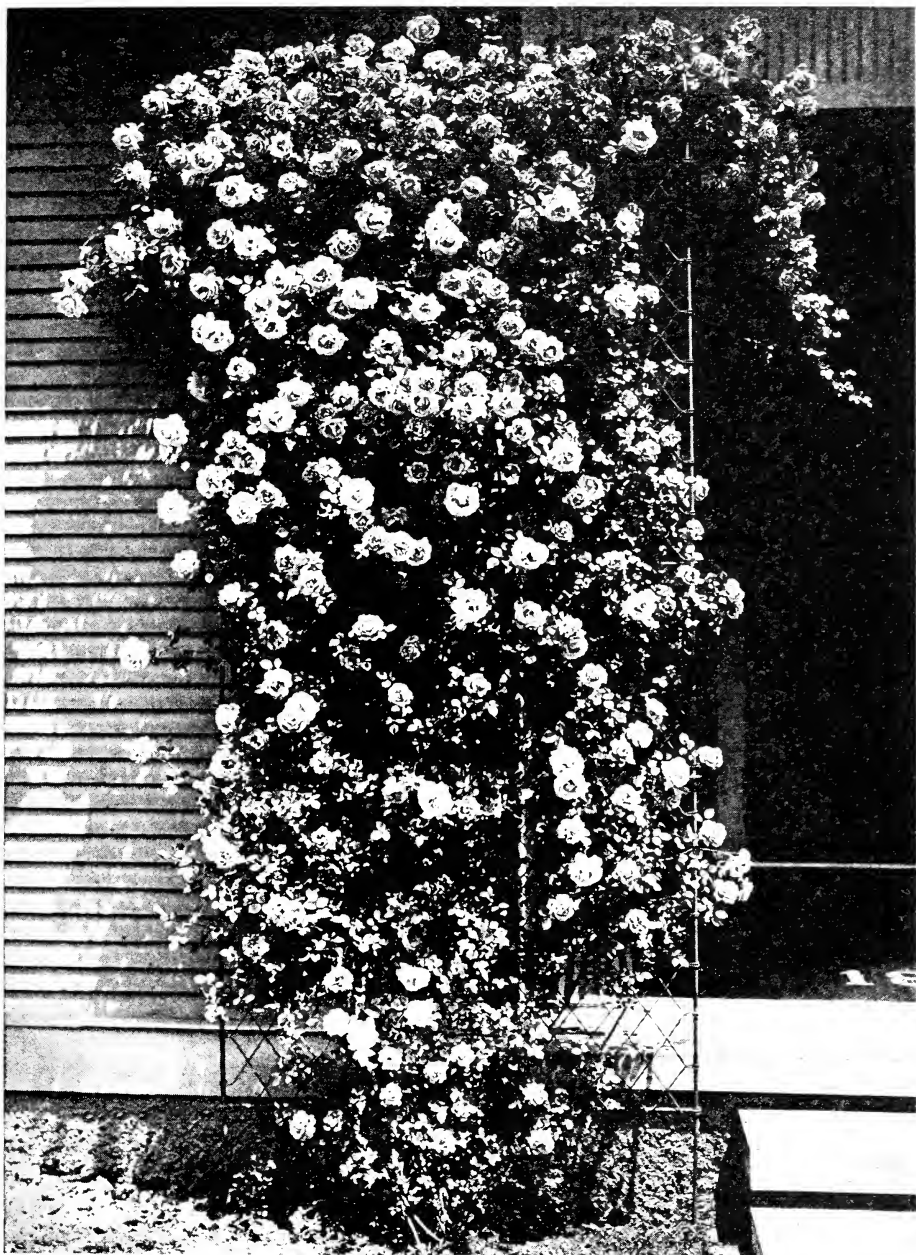
Class VII. Sweetbrier Roses

This is the *Rosa rubiginosa* of botany.

Common Sweetbrier. Growth very vigorous. Branches thickly clothed with numerous prickles.



Purity



Climbing American Beauty

Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Company, West Chester, Penna.

Memphis, Tenn., May 8, 1912.

Gentlemen;—About fifteen months ago I purchased from you a Climbing American Beauty rose bush. Last season it covered a trellis 4 feet wide and 12 feet high. After an unusually severe winter for Memphis, we found that not a single root of the reeds was damaged by the cold. We did not cover it or make any attempt to protect it in any manner whatever. This year it is one glorious mass of color. This morning I attempted to count the roses and got past 250 with so many more as to make the job wearisome; so I quit counting. I should judge that there were at least 350 roses in bloom at one time with more than that many buds ready to bloom in a few days. People are going out of their way in carriages and automobiles to pass by our house to see this rose bush. It is a work of art, and you are entitled to the gratitude of thousands of people for bringing this rose to public attention. Such a large number of people have asked me for your address the last few days that I think you will get a crop of Memphis orders next season and perhaps some this season.

Very truly yours, Edgar A. Pettingill.

HEDGE PLANTS



California Privet Hedge

Whether for defensive or ornamental purposes, a well-kept hedge forms one of the most attractive features about a residence.

California Privet is the most popular hedge plant of today. It is nearly an evergreen, holding its foliage until after Christmas; is a rapid grower, easy to transplant and will make a perfect hedge sooner than any other shrub.

"Evergreen hedges" may very properly be divided into two distinct classes, which in the planting, selection of varieties, and after-management, differ very essentially from each other; first, those intended strictly for shelter, or to conceal unsightly objects; and second, the true ornamental hedge. The former require less care, are intended mainly for the unfrequented portion of the grounds, and frequently need no attention, except an occasional clipping of the stronger branches, and a heading-in of the taller plants.

The following list comprises the leading varieties of trees and plants useful for hedging purposes.

EVERGREEN TREES—

American Arborvitae, Dwarf Arborvitae, Hemlock Spruce, Norway Spruce, Retinosporas.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—

Althaeas, Berberis Thunbergii, Box Berberis, Deutzias, Lilacs, Loniceras, (page 38). Philadelphus, Privet (California and Iboia), Spireas, Weigelas.

HERBACEOUS PAEONIAS

The value of this noble flower is beginning to be appreciated. Following the Rhododendron in bloom, it is equally showy. By planting Hardy Phloxes in the same bed with Paeonias you can have a continuous bloom from the last of May until September. It takes one or two years for the roots to get established; they will then produce a profusion of flowers which will increase in size and numbers each year as the roots grow larger and stronger. The tops die down each autumn and come up again in the spring.

Agida. Bright red.

Duke of Wellington. Large pure white.

Festiva Maxima. Large white with crimson spot.

Louis van Houtte. Dark red.

Marie Stewart. Lavender.

Mlle. Leonie Calot. Silvery pink.

Ne Plus Ultra. Rose pink.

Officinalis Rubra. Dark crimson.

Solfatare. White with yellow center.



Paeonias

HARDY PHLOXES

Next to the Paeonia the numerous varieties of *Phlox paniculata*, comprising so many different colors, are the most beautiful and showy of all Herbaceous Plants. They are easily grown, will succeed in any good garden soil, but should be taken up and divided about every third year to get the best results. We have endeavored to obtain the best varieties we could select from the French and other growers.

B. Comte. Maroon; one of the best dark varieties.

Bridesmaid. White; large crimson eye.

Champs Elysee. Rich purple crimson.



Border Iris, with Phlox in Background—Page 53

Coquelicot. Flowers large and of a fiery red color.

Eclaireur. Purplish crimson.

Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon pink.

Inspector Elpel. Fine salmon pink with darker eye.

La Vogue. Large, silvery rose.

Madagascar. Large mauve, white star in center.

Mad. P. Langier. Clear crimson, deeper eye. One of the best.

Marmorata. White and pink.

Miss Lingard. White, light lilac eye.

Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white.

Pantheon. Large, beautiful; pink or salmon-rose.

Richard Wallace. White, with violet center.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy red, crimson eye.



HOOPES BROS. & THOMAS COMPANY

HARDY PERENNIALS



Hardy Chrysanthemums

Under the heading Hardy Perennials we group a choice collection of plants. Good light garden soil is sufficient and a slight coat of long manure during winter.

- Achillea.** *The Pearl.* White; all summer, 2 feet.
- Althaea rosea.** *Hollyhocks, double.* In five colors, maroon, rose, red, white and yellow. July to September. 4 to 6 feet.
- Althaea rosea.** *Hollyhocks, single.* In three colors, pink, red and white. July to September. 4 to 6 feet.
- Anemone.** *Japanese Windflower.* Pink, red, white; Fall, 2 to 3 feet.
- Anthemis tinctoria.** *Chamomile.* Pale yellow; blooms all season. 2 feet.
- Aquilegia.** *Columbine.* Blue and yellow. May to August. 1 to 3 feet.
- Astilbe japonica.** White; June. 1½ feet.
- Campanula.** *Bellflower.* White and blue; June to September. 1½ to 2½ feet.
- Chrysanthemums.** Fall, 1½ to 2 feet.
- C. Excellence.** Pure yellow.
- C. Firelight.** Carmine shaded garnet.
- C. Harvest Home.** Golden bronze.
- C. Lilian Doty.** Shell pink.
- C. October Gold.** Pure yellow.
- C. Old-Fashioned.** Pink, white and yellow.
- C. Queen of Bulgaria.** Violet rose.
- C. Sylvia.** Scarlet bronze.
- C. Victory.** Pure white.
- C. White Lilian Doty.** Pure white.
- Chrysanthemum hybridum.** *Shasta Daisy.* White; blooms all summer. 2 feet.
- Coreopsis lanceolata.** *Tickseed.* Yellow. June to October. 2 feet.
- Delphinium.** *Larkspur.* Blue and white. July to September. 1½ feet.
- Delphinium belladonna.** *Everblooming Larkspur.* Turquoise blue; from June until frost; 2 to 3 feet.
- Dianthus barbatus.** *Sweet William.* All colors mixed. May to July; 1½ feet.
- Dianthus plumarius.** *Garden Pink.* Single and double. May and June; 1 foot.
- Dicentra spectabilis.** Tall, early; rosy pink. May and June; 2 to 3 feet.
- Digitalis.** *Foxglove.* Purple, rose, white and yellow; June to August. 3 to 4 feet.
- Funkia.** *Day Lily.* Blue and white; July to September. 1½ to 2 feet.
- Gaillardia grandiflora.** Yellow and maroon; June to November; 1½ feet.

Hardy Perennials—Continued

Gypsophila paniculata. *Baby's Breath.* Small white flowers. July; 2 to 3 feet.

Helianthus. *Perennial Sunflower.* Yellow, single flowers. August and September. 5 to 6 feet.

Hemerocallis. *Yellow Day Lily.* Yellow and orange. June and July. 2 feet.

Heuchera sanguinea. *Alum Root.* Coral red; June to September. 2 feet.

Hibiscus crimson eye. Flowers pure white with eye of velvety crimson. July to September. 5 feet.

Hibiscus palustris. Flowers large pink. July to September. 5 feet.

Hollyhocks. See *Althaea rosea* page 52.

Iris. *Liberty Flag.* Different colors. May. 1 to 2 feet.

Iris Kaempferi. Japanese species. Different colors. June and July. 2½ to 4 feet.

Lathyrus, White Pearl. *Hardy Sweet Pea.* Pure white. Climbing.



Delphinium. Larkspur—Page 52



Coreopsis. Tickseed—Page 52

Hardy Perennials—Continued

Lathyrus, Pink Beauty. *Hardy Sweet Pea.*
Pink. Climbing.

Lavandula vera. *Lavender.* Fragrant, blue flowers. June and July. 1 to 2 feet.

Lobelia cardinalis. Brilliant scarlet bloom. August and September. 2 to 3 feet.

Lychnis chalcidonica fl. pl. Bright scarlet. June and July. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

Lythrum roseum superbum. Long spikes of purple. July to September. 3 feet.

Mysotis palustris. *Forget-me-not.* Blue flowers. May and June. 6 inches.

Pachysandra procumbens. Very dwarf; white. Ground cover.

Pachysandra terminalis. *Japanese Spurge.* White, mid-spring. Evergreen ground cover.

Paeonia. See page 51.

Papaver orientale. *Oriental Poppy.* Deep scarlet; very showy. June. 2 to 4 feet.

Phlox paniculata. *Perennial Phlox.* See page 51.

Physostegia virginiana. *False Dragonhead.* Pale rose. August. 3 feet.

Platycodon. *Balloon Flower.* White and blue. August. 3 feet.

Pyrethrum. White, pink, red; June and July; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

Rudbeckia laciniata fl. pl. *Golden Glow.* Bright golden yellow. July to September. 8 feet.

Sedum spectabile. Beautiful heads of pink bloom. September and October; 12 to 15 inches.

Stokesia cyanea. Flowers lavender-blue. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. July to frost.

Thalictrum aquilegifolium. White; June; 2 to 4 feet.

Veronica. Spikes of deep blue flowers. August to September; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.



Dianthus. Sweet William—Page 52

BULBS AND TUBERS

Class I. Hardy Bulbs

All bulbs in this class should be planted in the autumn. The soil should be rich, light and thoroughly drained.

Convallaria majalis. *Lily-of-the-Valley*. An old garden plant, with numerous small white bells.

Crocus. One of the earliest of our spring flowers.

Galanthus nivalis. *Snowdrop*. The earliest of our spring flowers. Pure white bells.

Hyacinths, Single and Double. Named varieties and assorted colors.

Jonquils. Bloom early. Yellow, fragrant.

Lilium. The queen of bulbs. The following Lilies are all hardy and bloom freely.

L. auratum. *Golden-banded Lily*. Large white, with maroon spots and yellow bands down the center of each petal.

L. candidum. *Madonna Lily*. White, June and July.

L. speciosum rubrum (*L. lancifolium*). White with rose-colored spots. Large flowers.

L. speciosum album. A variety of the above, with pure white bloom.

L. tigrinum. *Tiger Lily*. Orange-spotted bloom.

Narcissus. Flowers with beautiful tints of yellow and orange.

Tulips, Single, Double and Parrot. A splendid collection, embracing all colors. Named or mixed.

Class II. Tender Bulbs

Should be planted in the spring.

Cannas. Strong-growing plants, unexcelled for sub-tropical bedding. Several kinds.

Colocasia esculenta. Robust, with enormous leaves.

Dahlias. We offer a collection of single and double varieties.

Gladiolus. Summer-blooming bulbs of every imaginable color.

Tritoma. Often called *Red-Hot Poker Plant*, in allusion to its large orange-scarlet spikes of flowers.

Tuberoses, Double Italian. Very popular for its spikes of creamy white fragrant flowers.



Hibiscus. Crimson Eye—Page 53

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Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Company

The West Chester Nurseries

WEST CHESTER, PA.



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